The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Rumored Surrender of the Prussians Before Orleans.

Further Particulars of the Sorties from Paris.

Conflicting Statements Regarding the Bravery of the Parisians.

Progress of Gen. Burnside's Mission.

Condition of the Several Besieged Cities.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

Reported Surrender of the Prussians Before Orleans—Extensive Movement to the South of Paris.

TOURS, Oct. 15—Evening.—The rumors from Orleans are startling. It is assured that the Prussians there, who are known to have been in large force, have surrendered to the French, with all their artillery. The French forces are continually increasing. The Government authorities have given the public nothing from Orleans for a day or two. Messengers sent forward by the Associated Press Agency, two days ago, have not yet returned. There is much anxiety to hear the official news.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A special dispatch from Tours, dated 2¢ this afternoon, says it is rumored that Orleans has been evacuated, the Prussians having been driven back. The excitement was enormous. A second dispatch, dated 5:25 P. M., says the rumor of the evacuation of Orleans is confirmed by official announcement.

A SOUTHERN MOVE.

A Paris letter, dated on Tuesday, the 11th, has the following news: "The Prussians, in force, are moving southerly. The Mobiles are following to watch their movements, and as an additional precaution troops have been sent in the other direction."

OPERATIONS BEFORE PARIS.

The Sortie of the 13th—M. Keratry's Account of It—Fighting in the Woods—French Successes.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—A communication, dated at Chaumont this morning, states that M. KERATRY, the Chief of Police, who left Paris yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in a balloon, descended the same day at Bar-le-Duc, having escaped the pursuit of the enemy. He was slightly wounded in his leg and head by the sudden fall of the balloon.

A SPLENDID FIGHT.

On the 13th inst. a splendid fight took place at Bagneux and Chatillon, whence the enemy was dislodged during a reconnoissance of our forces. The enemy sustained considerable losses. The Mobiles of the Departments of Cote d'Or and Aube behaved handsomely. Gen. DAUPHIERRE, the commander of the Aube Mobiles, was killed at the head of his command. The Prussian batteries were dismounted. At dusk our troops withdrew to their lines in admirable order. According to a preconcerted plan the sailors in Fort de Montrouge were admirable in covering the retreat. The firing from the cannon in Forts de Montrouge and de Vanves was most telling. The chateau of St. Cloud was destroyed by the fire.

PARIS PATRIOTIC.

Paris, he says, is as patriotic and more determined than ever. The Government had reviewed the National Guard, and was enthusiastically cheered. It is asserted that M. PEREATRY will come hither.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—St. Cloud must have been wantonly burned by the Parisian shell, as no Prussians were there at the time.

FIGHTING IN THE WOODS.

REMOURS, Oct. 15.—A body of Franc-Tireurs attacked a squad of Wurtemberg cavalry in the forest of Fontainebleau today, killing many of them. The remainder were pursued to Melun. The Prussian garrison there retreated on the approach of the French, leaving behind a large amount of provisions and stores, which fell into our hands.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—The following news is made public by the Government authorities;

The French made a strong reconnoissance to Lafarte a few days since. The Prussians were encountered, and after a short conflict driven off. A Prussian camp has been established at Sondillon.

PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Prussian earthworks before Fort Mont du Velerien are irksome to the French garrison, whose fire is incessant. The Germans are generally passive, and will remain so until all preparations for a general bombardment are completed. The sorties of the French at Paris have all been successfully repelled. A siege train of heavy guns has just arrived before Paris from Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Evening.—The Prussians before Paris are very inactive. It is thought their apathy is merely the prelude to a formidable attack.

BRAVERY OF THE PARISIANS.

Contradictory Statements—One Correspondent Declares That There is no Lack of Courage—Another Scoffs at the Sham Heroism of the People—Further Defenses.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing under a late date, says: "There is no sickness; no lack of food; no lack of courage. On my honor, the Prussians can never get in."

A correspondent of the London *Post*, writing from Paris, on the other hand, laughs at the sham heroism of the people of that city. Loud talk without deeds, and without hope of any, drinking, bragging and frivolity are universal. He says the Government is as blustering, weak and incompetent as the people. The Prussians say they will soon have rifled guns capable of throwing 300-pound shells five miles. A number of these ponderous projectiles are on the way from the Baltic.

M. GAMBETTA'S OPINION.

M. GAMBETTA has issued a congratulatory proclamation to the people, citing the new evidences of courage just given by the Parisians. They are demanding every day to be led on a sortie against the enemy. They have already driven the Prussians from Stains, Dagny, Pierrefitte, Jouville, Bibigny, Cretaine, Bas Meudon and St. Cloud. The north of France is alive since the glorious affair at St. Quentin.

ANOTHER VIEW.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—A Paris letter says: "Much impatience is manifested in Paris at the inaction of the Prussians. The Parisians desire, above all things, to be attacked. As there is no immediate prospect of this the French are preparing to make a formidable attack on the besiegers."

FURTHER DEFENSES OF THE CITY.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—The Arc de Triumphe at Paris is to be iron-clad. Walls will then be constructed around it. It is thought that it will thus become a formidable fortress. It will be armed with the enormous steel cannon which are now being manufactured. In the rear of Notre Dame a park of artillery stands ready for use in case the Prussians attack on the side toward Bercy. Heavy cannon will also be stationed on the Island of St. Louis, which has already been strongly fortified, in case the Prussians should penetrate the city.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* thinks it possible Paris may be saved. He describes the mines and pitfalls which have been thrown so thick around the *enceinte*. Great quantities of heavy guns, stores and projectiles have been accumulated. Batteries of *mitrailleuses* are sweeping every approach to the city. He refers to the cold wet weather which must scatter disease among the besiegers.

THE BESIEGED CITIES.

Reported Escape of Bazaine—A Great Victory Achieved.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—BAZAINE has escaped from Metz and is marching with his full force to the relief of Verdun.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Evening.—The *Standard* has a telegram from Tours, announcing a great victory by Gen. BAZAINE at Metz, who appears to be free to move upon Thionville. This report is considered doubtful.

Metz, Soissons, Verdun, and New Brunswick—Result of the First Day's Bombardment at the Former.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A deserter from Metz reports that the bread and salt are entirely exhausted, though there is an apparent plenty of other provisions.

The formal siege of Soissons and Verdun has begun. The fact has already been developed that both fortifications are well supplied with artillery and experienced gunners. The Prussians occupy the heights at Soissons, and have fortified them. The town is making a gallant resistance.

New-Brunsch is constantly bombarded. The garrison answers vigorously. The following is given as the result of the first day's bombardment of New-Brunsch: Seven persons killed, twenty-one wounded, and ten buildings burned. The place is well provisioned and the garrison obstinate in its defense.

A Great Sortie on the 13th—No Particulars.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—Intelligence, believed to be reliable, has just been received here to the effect that a great sortie was made at Paris on Wednesday, the 13th, by 120,000 men, strongly supported by cannon and *mitrailleuses*. No particulars are received.

TOURS, Oct. 15—Evening.—The news of the successful sortie by the Parisians has created a marked sensation among the population and the soldiers. Dispatches received this evening announce further successes by the Franco-Tireurs.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

Gen. Burnside's Mission—Bismarck's Ultimatum and Favre's Determination—Circular From the Government.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—It is probable that Gen. BURNSIDE will be able to get those Americans out of Paris who are yet remaining in the city, but the success of his efforts will be limited to that result. His labors as mediator have ended as might have been expected. BISMARCK continues to insist on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. JULES FAVRE, fortified by the improved military condition of the capital, and the temper and power of resistance of the people, declares that the nation shall perish before it shall yield to such conditions.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Evening.—It is credited here that negotiations are quietly but actively proceeding with a view to effecting a peace. The main obstacle now is the belligerent temper exhibited by the Parisians.

FLORENCE, Oct. 15.—M. THIERS had an audience, yesterday, with King VICTOR EMMANUEL, which lasted an hour.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—Gen. BURNSIDE returned to the Prussian head-quarters yesterday. He is expected in Paris again to-morrow. It is said negotiations looking to peace are going on actively, though the people of Paris seem to be determined to oppose any peace based upon the cession of French territory or in any way humiliating.

On the 8th inst. the Government sent a circular to its representatives in other countries, refuting by historical proof the argument made by Count VON BISMARCK that liberal France had ever desired conquest or ever worked against German unity.

Another circular, dated on the 10th inst., asserts that the pretensions of Prussia would reduce France to a second-rate Power. The circulars dwell upon the fact that the Prussian announcement of her readiness to bombard Paris was premature.

MAX POL has answered M. PIETRI's letter in which he (PIETRI) says NAPOLEON had no money in the funds. POL enumerates the investments, aggregating over 63,000,000, in which the Emperor was interested, and says he was in a position to know that this is true. He further says he is confident that THELIN, NAPOLEON'S Treasurer, will not contradict the statement.

AID FOR FRANCE

Arrival of Arms at Havre by the Lafayette.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES at Havre, writing on the 14th inst., says: "Yesterday I saw 14,000 Springfield muskets which arrived here by the *Lafayette*. This time the story that the arms came from America is true. Havre has some cannon and two new fortifications, besides the old harbor batteries, and could make a good defense. Business is dead here. There is comparatively no shipping in the docks. The *Lafayette* sails for New-York on Thursday.

AID FROM THE IRISH.

The event of the hour is the arrival of the Irish ambulance corps at Havre. I am much mistaken if this sanitary organization does not take its share in the fighting when an opportunity offers. The London *Times*, this morning, calls on the Government to enforce the Enlistment act against Irishmen departing for the purpose of entering into the service of France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Effect of the War and the Dearth—Scarcity of Food Throughout France—American's Opportunity.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The NEW-YORK TIMES' correspondent at Rouen lately writes from Germany: "Horses are selling for almost nothing, but there is little hay left in Normandy. The drouth last Summer cut off the crops. The most anxious consideration for France, and in a less degree for Germany, is that of food, not only for this Winter, but throughout all next year. BISMARCK'S picture of starvation in Paris after its capture will apply to the whole of France and probably half of Europe. I am often told, 'God knows what will become of us if America does not send us food in immense quantities;' and while in Germany, in Prussia, Bavaria and Hesse, I was daily asked, 'In what condition is America to supply us with cereals during the next twelve months? We shall have to draw heavily on you.' Let American exporters take a hint from this."

No Further Trouble from the Socialists in Paris—Dispatches from Minister Washburne.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—With regard to the Socialist troubles in Paris, on which the Germans have counted so confidently, facts now made known remove all cause of disquietude to France from that source. BLANQUI and his associates have been effectually gagged, without any necessity for a resort to extreme measures on the part of the Provisional Government.

Col. MOORE, second Secretary of the French Legation, left London this morning, with dispatches for Minister WASHBURNE. This is probably the last exchange of dispatches which will be permitted by the Prussians.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 15—Afternoon.—The Prussian Minister at Brussels has demanded that the proprietors of the *Independance Belge* be punished for their partisanship and untruthfulness.

The priests at Bretagne are preaching in favor of a crusade against the Teutonic heretics.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The detention of JACOBY agrieves the German Democrats, who protest firmly. The present North German Constitution will probably form the basis for the reconstruction of the Empire.

M. VILLEMOT, formerly editor of the *Figaro* and *Temps*, died yesterday.

Gen. Bourbaki—Garibaldi and the People—Trials of Deserters and Unfaithful Officers.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Gen. BOURBAKI arrived at Tours on Friday night. The customary demonstrations were made. The General subsequently had an interview with CREMIEUX.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—It is said here that Prince NAPOLEON was engaged in the affair of calling Gen. BOURBAKI to London, but the good sense of the latter got the better of the Prince's intrigue. The General confirms the previous statement as to the excellent condition of Marshal BAZAINE'S army. Metz and the surrounding country were well supplied with fresh food.

Gen. BOURBAKI has been appointed to a command near Orleans. He has gone forward to his post. Gen. GARIBALDI arrived at Besancon on Friday. He was formally welcomed by the authorities. There was intense enthusiasm among the people and soldiers. GARIBALDI at once proceeds to reconnoitre the Prussian position.

The French commander at Epinal announces that his communications with Luneville are perfect.

The Council of War in Paris is holding sessions to try deserters. Several have been sentenced to death. Last night an unfounded rumor was circulated to the effect that GUSTAVE FLOURENS would make a demonstration with his command of the National Guards. As a precaution several battalions of the National Guards were placed in the Hotel de Ville. It is assured that the Commander-in-Chief will remove FLOURENS from the command of the five battalions of the National Guard.

An official decree issued today orders before the Court-martial all Generals or other commanders of troops who are surprised by the enemy.

The Orleans Princes—M. Thiers Expected at Tours—Balloon Strategy.

TOURS, Oct. 15.—The journals here report that the Orleans Princes have been enrolled in the army which is now forming at Rouen.

The Prussians recently captured a balloon which had been dispatched from Paris. The French sent up two balloons in order to prevent suspicion, and then allowed one of them to be captured. This contained a large number of circulars printed in the German language, as well as the different proclamations lately issued by the Government.

The Secretary of M. THIERS arrived in Tours this evening. M. THIERS himself is expected on Tuesday next.

It is reported that M. GAMBETTA has energetically ordered the cessation of all persecution of the clergy at Lyons and Marseilles.

The Government authorities are manufacturing enormous steel guns to carry 9,000 metres.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Among the Imperial manuscripts discovered and seized at the Tuileries was a novel illustrating the advantages of an Imperial régime. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this city today gives an outline of the plot of the novel.

SIX hundred pounds sterling have been collected at the gate of the Strasbourg citadel, from sight-seers, since the Prussian occupation of the city. This money will be appropriated to the aid of the German wounded.

INDIA.

The Late Panic at Allahabad—Another Sepoy Rising Foreshadowed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it had already been informed by telegraph that the alarm felt by the residents at Allahabad a few weeks since respecting the alleged disaffection in a native regiment stationed there was groundless. It appears from the papers received by the Indian mail on Oct. 1 that there was quite a panic on the subject at Allahabad; and some of the papers mention as a proof that these apprehensions were not entirely unfounded, that several companies of European troops had been promptly ordered to the city, and that the Magistrate there had considered it desirable to ask the European residents by circular to desist from betraying any alarm. The Jubbulpore *Chronicle* of the 31st of August publishes the following extract of a letter from a correspondent at Allahabad: "We have been in a panic-stricken state here for no less than three days, owing to the well-known disaffected state of the Sepoy regiment (70th strong.) Yesterday, (Aug. 30,) especially there was a great panic, hundreds of families took refuge, some at the railway station, others at previously appointed places of rendezvous. All sorts of rumors are, of course, flying about more or less exaggerated, but of this there can be no doubt, that the budmashes and the entire Mohammedan population of this place, together with the Sepoys, are really hatching something. Today the Assistant-Adjutant General and another general officer had a private meeting with the Magistrate, and it is believed that urgent telegrams have been sent to the military authorities at Cawnpore for troops. Rifles have been distributed to the railway people, about 300, and it is agreed upon by all that if we hear the signal gun is heard, everyone is to fly to a given place of rendezvous. There must be truth in all this, otherwise the artillerymen would not have been served with ammunition, with spikes to spike the large siege guns, in case of a disturbance, their horses harnessed night and day, &c. The military have civil authorities. The men warned people, though they know full well the state of affairs. Instances of the insolence and threats of coming events by Mohammedan servants abound. It is, in fact, a second edition of 1857, only on a smaller scale. It is rumored that as soon as more troops come the Fourth National Infantry will be disbanded. The men of that regiment were caught stealing away from their lines at night to hold converse with the Wahabees at the Chowk, a thing they have been in the habit of doing for months. Gunpowder, musket balls, caps, &c., said yesterday, amounted to hundreds of rupees. No revolvers are to be had here."

THE REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Overthrow of the Honest Members of the General Committee.

The Obnoxious Resolution Rescinded by the Tammany Republicans—Disgraceful Conduct of the Ruling Faction.

A special meeting of the Republican General Committee was held at head-quarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, pursuant to a call, for the purpose of considering the propriety of rescinding a certain resolution adopted at the last meeting. This resolution authorized the secretaries of the different district organizations to act as inspectors at the primary meeting to be held to-morrow night, and to certify with the other officers to the credentials of the delegates who should be elected to the County Convention, to be held on Thursday night. The object of the resolution was to prevent the stealing of Tammany men to the Convention from certain districts and thereby pack the Convention in the interest of the Ring—the ultimate issue being whether the Convention should nominate a separate ticket for City and County officers at the coming election, and thereby aid in the election of the Ring candidates, or whether they should coalesce with the reform Democracy and aid in breaking up the "Ring." Of course this was an important question for Tammany Hall, and accordingly TWEED, SWEENY & Co. have been active for the past week in taking measures to control the action of the Committee last night. By the liberal use of money, and profuse promises of office to renegade Republicans, they succeeded, as will be seen, in securing a majority of ten or twelve, who resorted to every kind of parliamentary and unparliamentary tactics to carry their point, overriding the by-laws of the General Committee and the decisions of the Chairman made in accordance therewith. So far, the meeting last night is to be considered a triumph of the Ring, for which result much credit is "Hank" SHARPE, Ben. MANIERRE, and one or two other trading Republicans are to be held mainly responsible.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. HUGH GARDINER, the First Vice-President, the President, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, being absent. After the roll had been called the credentials of Mr. JAMES BRETT were presented and read as a delegate elected in place of DORMAN B. EATON. This gave rise to much excitement, several members declaring that no vacancy existed in the Assembly district delegation of which Mr. EATON was a member. It was contended also that the last Committee, at its last meeting excused all absentees from attendance, many of them being out of the State temporarily, and that Mr. EATON being in Europe for his health it would be ungenerous to declare his seat vacant. Mr. DANIEL D. CONOVER stated that the vacancy existed nevertheless, and that Mr. BRETT was elected at the last meeting of the Assembly District Association to fill it. The Chair decided that no vacancy existed; or at least that this, being a special meeting, no motion could be taken on the credentials. This decision was appealed from by Mr. CONOVER. Mr. JAS. B. SPENCER inquired if any resignation emanating from Mr. EATON had been filed, and received an answer in the negative. Mr. E. V. GRIDLEY said that one month's notice of the existence of the vacancy in the delegation had been given, as required by the by-laws.

The proceedings were here interrupted by a motion that no one be allowed by the Sergeant-at-Arms to enter the room unless he was a delegate, and that the name of such person and the district he claimed to represent be announced. This was opposed by several members as being contrary to the usual practice of the Committee.

Mr. SINCLAIR moved, as an amendment, that all who were not members of the General Committee be requested to retire to the back part of the room, which motion was carried.

Mr. WM. A. DARLING said that there were numbers of men in the room who did not belong to the General Committee, while delegates holding credentials, and newly elected, were refused admittance. He moved that Mr. THOMAS W. LEE, a newly elected delegate, then outside, be admitted. The motion was rejected.

The ayes and nays were then called on sustaining the decision of the Chair on the propriety of acting on Mr. BRETT'S credentials, and resulted in the Chair being over-ruled; ayes 60, nays, 78. This was regarded as a test vote on the question of reconsidering the action taken at the last meeting of the Committee with regard to calling the primaries, and showed a majority in favor of reconsideration. A great deal of commotion ensued. Mr. SPENCER moved that the further consideration of the matter of the removal (he could call it by no other name, he said,) of DORMAN EATON be postponed until the Secretary notify that gentleman of the action contemplated by this Committee, and he has had a chance to be heard in his defense. The Chair ruled this and all other motions as to vacancies and newly elected delegates out of order.

Mr. D. D. CONOVER then moved (he having voted in the affirmative) that the action of the last meeting with regard to calling the primaries, be reconsidered. He voted at the last meeting, he said, in the affirmative, and was, therefore, entitled to make this motion.

Mr. A. J. H. DUGANNE said that, in the interest of the Republican Party, and in opposition to the interests of Tammany Hall, he felt constrained to move that the Committee do now adjourn. This announcement created a storm of applause, mingled with cries of "Oh! oh!" and the meeting was for a short time the scene of great confusion. The ayes and nays were demanded on Mr. DUGANNE'S motion, and resulted in its being defeated—ayes 66, nays 80. Mr. MATHEW STEWART, of the Second District, when his name was called, said that only this very day he had been offered a profitable office under the Tammany Ring if he would consent to do their dirty work in this committee meeting to-night.

A VOICE.—Why didn't you take it?

Mr. STEWART—Because I am not a traitor. I have been to the war; I fought against Tammany's adherents on Southern soil, and as an honest Republican I can't afford in conscience to sell myself to Tammany Hall now. I vote aye. [Applause; cries of "Oh! Oh!" and great confusion.]

When the result declaring that the Committee would not adjourn was announced there was another attempt made by Mr. CONOVER to bring up his motion to reconsider the action of last meeting.

Mr. FROST, of the Twenty-first District, said that a motion to reconsider was made at the last meeting, and voted down; and that, therefore, this motion was not in order.

Mr. DUGANNE and several others—"That's so! The motion is altogether out of order."

The minutes of the last meeting were then referred to, and from them it appeared that Mr. PINCHNEY, of the Fourteenth District, did make a motion to reconsider, which was lost.

Mr. SINCLAIR POUSSY contended that Mr. PINCHNEY'S motion, at the last meeting, was simply with regard to reconsidering a certain specified part of the resolution as to the places for holding the primary in certain districts; but that Mr. CONOVER'S motion was to reconsider the action taken with regard to the subject in its entirety, and it therefore was in order.

The Chair decided the motion to reconsider out of order, which decision was appealed from, and after much discussion, and attempts to stave off a vote, the yeas and nays were called on the appeal, and the Chair was not sustained.

Mr. DUGANNE again moved to adjourn, upon which motion the yeas and nays were again called, and the motion was lost—ayes 71, nays 74.

A delegate here suggested that as the Tammany Party were not thoroughly drilled in the lesson they had received, Mr. TWEED and better be sent for to settle the matter.

Mr. R. F. ANDREWS—I suggest that in place of Mr. TWEED the gentleman's Democratic friend, JIMMY O'BRIEN, be sent for. [Applause and confusion.]

Mr. CONOVER then moved the previous question on his motion to reconsider, when Mr. DUGANNE again put in a motion for adjournment, asking, "Are we to be thus choked down by Tammany Hall?"

The Chair sustained the motion to adjourn, and an appeal was again taken, resulting in the Chair being not sustained—yeas 70, nays 74.

Mr. DUGANNE then moved to lay the motion of Mr. CONOVER, to reconsider, on the table, which was lost—yeas 67, nays 78.

Mr. DUGANNE next moved to adjourn till Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Chair decided this motion out of order, as the Committee had twice voted not to adjourn.

Collector MURPHY corrected the Chair. The former motion was to adjourn, simply; this motion was to adjourn to a certain specified time, and that a motion to adjourn, varying the hour, the day or the week, was always in order.

The Chair subsequently took this view of the matter and declared Mr. DUGANNE'S motion in order.

Mr. SPENCER moved a call of the house. Several members here rose to their feet, and the noise drew uproarious. All sorts of motions were made, and no one was recognized by the chair. In the hubbub, recognition of any particular delegate was impossible. At least forty men were clamoring at once, and confusion reigned supreme.

At last Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS said: "We have had about ten test votes, and all were one way. Gentlemen are guilty of a small quibble in attempting to keep the Committee here all night, with no result coming."

Mr. SPENCER'S motion for a call of the house was overruled, and he then moved to go into Executive session, which was declared out of order.

Mr. E. V. GRIDLEY renewed the motion for the previous question on the motion to reconsider; but Mr. DUGANNE again moved an adjournment, and the Chair declared that it took precedence of the motion to reconsider. The yeas and nays were again called, and the Committee decided (it being now 11¼ o'clock) not to adjourn.

Mr. SPENCER said that these discussions were disrespectful to the Committee, and directly hostile to the Republican interest.

At this point of the proceedings the utmost confusion prevailed, and a general rush was made for the space directly in front of the Chairman's desk. A disturbance appeared imminent, and the Police in the body of the hall rushed forward with the intention of preventing it.

Mr. SPENCER—We cannot vote here under Police intimidation. Here they are round with clubs over our heads.

CHAIRMAN—The Police are here to protect us all, and I am glad of it, for it seemed to me some of you may need them.

Col. DUGANNE—We are voting under two ranks of Police brought here to intimidate us.

The Chairman directed the Police to retire and the debate was resumed amid renewed confusion.

Mr. RUTHERFURD finally moved that the Chairman be instructed to put the motion, "Shall the previous question now put on Mr. CONOVER'S motion be reconsidered," and that no business shall be considered until the votes be taken on the previous question, and then upon the motion of Mr. CONOVER to reconsider.

Mr. SPENCER said it was now past 12 o'clock, and he moved as an amendment that in respect for the Sabbath the meeting adjourn. [Derisive cheers.] The question was then put to the meeting.

Mr. LAWSON—I decline to act as teller in consequence of this being Sunday.

The resolution was finally adopted by a majority of 82 to 81.

Col. DUGANNE—I protest against the action this evening, on this ground, first, that the rule governing the Committee has been over-ridden; secondly, that the call was not legal, and thirdly, that this meeting was called for Saturday night, and the vote has been taken Sunday morning.

Col. DUGANNE, Mr. SPENCER, Collector MURPHY and upward of fifty-five members then left the hall amid ironical cheers from the majority.

The previous question was now put to the meeting and carried, seventy-five voting for it and four against.

Mr. CONOVER—Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the call, that the words "Secretaries of the respective associations shall attest the various certificates of elections, and act with Inspectors appointed by the President as Inspectors of Election," be left out of the resolution adopted at the last meeting.

The resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

Mr. T. STEWART—Now, gentlemen, a word with reference to the charges made against us this evening by the gentlemen who have just left the room. I have been for the success of the Republican Party, and in order to make it successful, I am willing to take within our fold the Young Democracy, Tammany Hall, or any other party that will come to us. [Cheers.] I want it to be understood here that although I am in favor of striking from that roll-call the Ring party's either candidates or election authorizing them to act as inspectors, I also stand here ready to take within the fold any party, no matter who they are, provided they can promote our success to any extent in the coming election.

Mr. CONOVER, in reply to the charge made against their party that Mr. GRIDLEY, denied having any connection, direct or indirect, with Tammany Hall, or that he ever received or was offered anything for his influence by Mr. TWEED, and remarked that the purpose of these insinuations was to cause a division in the Republican Party for private ends.

Mr. ANDREWS also denied having been in the pay of Tammany Hall, and scouted all intentions hostile to the Republican Party.

A motion was unanimously resolved that a committee of twenty-one from the different districts be appointed to ratify the State and County nominations.

The proceedings, at 1 o'clock this morning, terminated.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Republican Rally in Faneuil Hall—Speeches by Senator Sumner, Senator Wilson, Gen. Hawley, Dr. George B. Loring and Mr. James H. Harris—An Enthusiastic Demonstration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The Republicans of this city and its vicinity held their first rally of the campaign, this evening, in Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made at Worcester last week. The Hall was not packed, as in the days when the annual election was an annual fight, but it was filled, and the enthusiasm of the assembly was real and sometimes boisterous. It has been a good many years since the people of Boston, or, indeed, of any city within the State limits, have had the pleasure of hearing the voices of both the Massachusetts Senators at the same meeting, and the fact that both were to speak this evening attracted a good many who would otherwise have stayed away. At the hour named for the opening of the meeting Hon. ALBERT J. WRIGHT called the assemblage to order and introduced as the presiding officer of the evening Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, who was received with prolonged applause and hearty cheers. On taking the chair he addressed the meeting as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In opening this meeting to-night, I am impressed by one thought, which I would have uppermost on the minds of the people. It is the necessity of incessant, persevering activity in support of republican principles, and of the party which maintains them. And here let me say, that republican principles cannot be adequately supported without supporting the Republican Party. There is no basis justifying opposition to the Republican Party—which, if it fails to do all that good men desire, yet does more than can be accomplished through any other political organization. Therefore do I say—Stand by the Republican Party. Make it united and vigorous. There must be no hesitation, or lukewarmness, or desertion. Our majorities in Massachusetts are large, but so are our responsibilities. From the historic character of the Commonwealth—from the position it has occupied in the warfare with slavery, and from its fame as the home of FRANKLIN, we cannot afford to be slungrish or indifferent; nor can we break up into disjointed squads. It is not enough if we give a majority sufficient to elect our candidates. We must make the majority commanding, controlling, so as to be an example and a power in the land. Massachusetts ideas and interests are to be maintained, not merely here at home, but in the nation. Besides State officers, we choose, at this election, members of Congress and a Legislature which will elect a Senator of the United States. Therefore must we regard our duties to the nation, the first of which is to make Massachusetts the bulwark of the national cause. I know no good reason why Gov. CLAFLIN should not be re-elected unanimously, or at least without opposition outside the Democratic party, which is now so much frozen out of its habits. I take it, than anything else. As for others who do not assume the name of Democrats, they can find no excuse of habit in voting against him. Then comes the Republican candidates for Congress, who, like the Governor, are entitled to your best support. Faneuil Hall is now thronged with the constituents of Mr. HOOPER and Mr. TWICHELL, who knew their services, so that my testimony is not needed. I will only say, fortunate the district with representatives having their character, ability and business capacity. In choosing a Legislature you will not forget my colleague, who has life-long devotion to the slave, his hard work against the rebellion and his practical labors every where. I would add one further word in reply to those who insist that the Republican Party has done its work and therefore may die. Nothing more absurd. It has done a great and unforgettable work; but much remains to be done. It has put down a terrible rebellion waged by slavery; it has abolished slavery; it has secured equal rights at the ballot-box and in Courts, without distinction of color, and it has reconstructed the rebel States on the solid foundation of the Declaration of Independence. Besides this work put much cannot be done to be forgotten so long as men throb in sympathy with human rights, the Republican Party has provided homesteads for the needy; it has built a Pacific Railroad, bringing two oceans together; it has, by honest payment, reduced the enormous national debt entailed by the rebellion, and at the same time, it has reduced taxation. If a political party is to be judged by what it has done, then may the Republican Party fearlessly ask your vote. But there is another reason for your continued support. The whole work of reconstruction and the establishment of equal rights is still disputed and assailed by the Democratic Party. Unless enemies are overcome, and wounds of rebellion healed, and the Republic placed on a firm foundation, the sacrifices of the war will be in vain. Therefore, I say,

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY BABES IN THE WOOD.

BY MRS. S. M. B. PIATT.

I know a story, fairer, dimmer, sadder,
Than any story painted in your books.
You are so glad! It will not make you gladder;
Yet listen, with your pretty restless looks.

"Is it a Fairy Story?" Well, half fairy—
At least it dates far back as fairies do,
And seems to me as beautiful and airy;
Yet half, perhaps the fairy half, is true.

You had a baby sister and a brother,
Two very dainty people, rosy white,
Sweeter than all things else except each other!
Older yet younger—gone from human sight!

And I, who loved them, and shall love them ever,
And think with yearning tears how each light hand
Crept toward bright bloom and berrice—I shall never
Know how I lost them. Do you understand?

Poor slightly golden heads! I think I missed them,
First in some dreamy, piteous, doubtful way;
But when and where with lingering lips I kissed them,
My gradual parting, I can never say.

Sometimes I fancy that they may have perished
In shadowy quiet of wet rocks and moss,
Near paths whose very pebbles I have cherished,
For their small sakes, since my most bitter loss.

I fancy, too, that they were softly covered
By ruins, out of apple flowers they knew,
Whose nursing wings in far home sunshine hovered
Before the timid world had dropped the dew.

Their names were—what yours are. At this you wonder.
Their pictures are—your own, as you have seen;
And my bird-burned darlings, hidden under
Lost leaves—why, it is your dead selves I mean!

—*Harper's Magazine for November.*

OUR LITERARY LODGER.

"Why, John, what do you think! There's a gentleman here who wants us to let him have lodgings for a week or two."

Such was the piece of intelligence with which my wife greeted me one morning on my return from the station, where I had been to see off a lot of eggs; and though the announcement was a very simple one in itself, the circumstances of the case justified the comical smile with which she made it.

Castledown Dairy Farm was very well as a place of business, but for a person not engaged in its business, it would, in a general way, have been thought anything but a desirable lodging. It was only a mile and a half from Castledown proper, while villas detached and semi-detached straggled out to within a very short distance of it; and when the wind was our way, so also was the smoke from several brick-fields and factories. It was not, therefore, in the best sense of the term, but only in the respect that it was separated from the town and its conveniencies by a number of narrow dirty lanes, that our place could be said to be in the country. To a lodger it would have offered the disadvantages of both town and country life, without the compensating pleasures of either; and even had all this been otherwise, the keeping of a lodger was a thing that had never been dreamt of in the philosophy of our domestic arrangements.

Such being the state of affairs, I was naturally astonished by my wife's information, and could only echo, "Wants us to let him have lodgings?"

"Yes," she said, still smiling; "did you ever?" And then, before I could say whether or not I ever did, she went on: "But come in and see him, for his mind seems bent on it; and he said he would wait for you."

"Why, where have you left him?" I asked; my surprise giving place to alarm, as visions of "clever robberies" and "ingenious methods of swindling" rushed to my mind.

"In the parlor," she answered; and the next instant I was opening the door of that apartment, fully expecting either to find the predatory bird flown, or to take him red-handed in the act of spoliation.

But no! there he sat calmly reading *Bell's Messenger*, and a glance assured me that the cash-box was in its usual place on the top of the drawers, and the other movable goods and chattels of the apartment undisturbed. Nor was the appearance of our unexpected visitor at all in keeping with the popular idea of a burglar. He was not a "determined-looking fellow;" he did not sport "aggrewater" curls, and his dress did not consist of a velveteen shooting-jacket, cord breeches and heavy ankle-jacks. On the contrary, he was a stout, pleasant-looking man, with a plump, rosy, smiling face, and a military-like carriage; he was nicely dressed in a suit of not a too glossy black, and upon the whole presented an appearance suggestive of his being a moderately well-to-do commercial man.

It was therefore with a relieved mind that, having returned my visitor's "good-morning," I prepared to dismiss him.

"I understand," I commenced, "that you wish to have a lodging here; but I'm afraid—"

"I know there are difficulties in the way of your accommodating me," he said, calmly gliding into the conversation as I came to a momentary pause; "your good lady has told me all about that, but I think I can put the matter to you in a light that will, in a great measure, obviate these difficulties."

Rightly interpreting the incredulous smile and shake of the head with which I received this statement, he resumed, "I should only require the lodgings for a few weeks, and would not, like most lodgers, require attendance, or to have my meals at stated times, or anything of that kind. The fact is," he went on, lowering his voice, and assuming a confidential manner, "I am connected with a branch of literature, and am at present engaged upon a work which I wish to finish by a certain date. I came into this neighborhood intending to go right into the country; but upon reflection, I think a place near a town, and yet out of the heart of it, would be better; and, as I was strolling by here, it struck me that that upper room of yours, with its little diamond-paned window surrounded by ivy, would be the exact thing for me. I see it commands a nice view, and it is, I suppose, pretty well out of the general bustle of the house?"

Now my hero-worship chiefly goes out toward the literary profession, a small literary lion being greater to me than a larger one of another species, and my visitor's statement touching upon this chord, disposed me to treat with him. But while, on the one hand, proud visions of my being able to point out my little back sitting-room as the apartment in which such a great work had been written floated through my mind, I could not altogether get rid of the idea that this stranger might be an adventurer on felonious purpose bent.

It was consequently in a somewhat hesitating tone that I answered: "Well, if under the circumstances you like to put up with such limited accommodation as we can offer you, I shall be happy to place the room at your disposal; but you must excuse me saying that I should require a reference before doing so."

"O, most decidedly," he said, smiling. "I had thought of that, and can refer you to Mr. Harrison, your superintendent of police; he is an old friend of mine, and will be happy to guarantee that I will not afford a case of robbery from furnished lodgings."

"His will certainly be a satisfactory reference," I laughingly answered.

"Of all, then," said my visitor, putting on his hat, "we'll consider the matter settled. I'll bring Mr. Harrison down with me in the evening, and as to terms, I'll leave them with you."

In the evening he accordingly returned, accompanied with the Superintendent, who informed my wife and me that Mr. Anderson—for that we found was the name of the gentleman who was to be our lodger for the next few weeks—was a very nice and very clever man, and withal a homely, unaffected sort, who would give us very little trouble; and on trial we found that he fully merited his friend's recommendation. He took his meals with us, and was a most desirable table companion. He seemed to know something of everything, and to have seen every variety of social life; he had an entertaining information-conveying style of conversation, and was specially great in apropos anecdotes. And while his table-talk satisfied us of his being agreeable and clever, the fact that we seldom heard or saw anything of him, except at meal-times, is sufficient evidence that he gave us very little trouble. Most of his time was spent in the upper room he had himself chosen, and with the view from which he appeared to be particularly pleased, often assuring us, with a quiet chuckle, that it afforded him both amusement and pleasure, though for my own part, I had always considered the view in question a very commonplace one; the foreground consisting of the not particularly well laid-out garden and grounds of a neighboring villa, and the distant view, made up of a number of town-like looking meadows, with here and there a small patch of stunted woodland. In the evenings he would sometimes take a walk about the lanes or into the town; and on Sundays Mr. Harrison or some friend who had run down from London, would come to see him.

"And how is your work progressing, Mr. Anderson?" I usually asked when we met at breakfast.

"Well, not at all satisfactory as yet," he had answered during the first few days, "but I daresay I shall get along better soon."

And so indeed he did; for at the end of a week he replied to my inquiry, "O, capitally; much better than I expected. I am getting my information together rapidly, and expect I shall finish in a week or two."

In this general way he would talk freely enough about the work on which he was engaged, but he had never said anything as to its specific character. One morning, on my putting out a feeler on this point, he answered very vaguely, and took an early opportunity of changing the subject, by asking, as he glanced through the open window at an invalid carriage which at that moment passed down the lane, "Who is that poor gentlemen? I often see him being drawn about the lane."

"What that," said my wife, with the elevation of tone and eyebrows with which people tell you of any circumstance they had taken it for granted everybody must have been acquainted with—"why that," she exclaimed, "is the master of Compensation Hall, the garden of which you overlook from your room window."

"Compensation Hall?" said Anderson with a puzzled look.

"Well, its owner christened it Myrtle Lodge," she said, laughing; "but it is known to local fame as Compensation Hall."

"And thereby hangs a tale, I suppose," said Anderson, seeing that my more talkative half was only waiting for the excuse of a question to say something further.

"Well, not much of a one," she answered; "only that the property was bought and the house built with money obtained from a railway, by way of compensation for injuries sustained on their line."

"That makes the popular title of the place a very appropriate one," said Anderson; and then, as it was evident my wife had still something to say, he observed in a questioning tone, "The man was disabled for life, I suppose?"

"Well, he said he was, and indeed appeared to be so until he had secured the money, and then he recovered with amazing rapidity," she answered, relieving her mind of what she had from the first wanted to say; for between us and Mr. Slater, the owner and occupier of Compensation Hall, there was no love lost. As a neighbor he was too much of a Cain or Giles Scroggins to be pleasant. When he bought his property he wished to include in the purchase one of the fields belonging to our establishment, but, as it was very necessary to us, we refused to give up our lease. For this we incurred the enmity of the aggressive Slater, who shot our fowls if by chance they strayed within his boundary lines, and had publicly announced his intention of "lawing" as if he could get the slightest opportunity of doing so; a threat which in his case really had some meaning in it, for he was, with good cause, fond of going to law, as, unlike most outsiders, he had found it very profitable.

"In cases of this kind," said Anderson, laughingly, replying to my wife's last observation, "the effects of a golden salve are often very remarkable."

"Well, what might appear strange in relation to an ordinary individual, would, to those who know Mr. Slater, seem quite matter of course in connection with him," I said, joining in the conversation for the first time since it had turned upon Compensation Hall and its tenant. "We of Castletown can truly say that he is one of our most remarkable men; and just now he happens to be specially remarkable in this connection, as he has a compensation action pending against the London and Home Counties Railway."

"O, now I see," said Anderson; "it is owing to this second accident that he is in his present helpless condition, or else I was thinking that his recovery had not been such a very brilliant one after all."

"Why, you don't think I would speak of a man who had lost the use of his limbs as recovered?" said my wife, in a slightly indignant tone.

"Well, I didn't know what your ideas on the subject might be," replied Anderson, laughing good-humoredly; "even that might be a comparative recovery, you know."

"O, but Mr. Slater's recovery after he had secured the compensation wasn't comparative," said my wife, falling in with Anderson's slightly bantering tone; "and it was very brilliant, being alike rapid, complete and unexpected."

"Of course I sit convinced," said Anderson in the same light tone; and then turning to me asked, "What sort of a fellow is he in a general way?"

"Well, as I can't say any good of him," I answered with a shrug, "I had perhaps better not speak about him at all."

"Keep your tongue from evil-speaking, by all means," said Anderson, laughing; "but you see it pays me to study character, and it is merely as a student in that line, and from your having spoken of him as a remarkable man, that I asked what manner of man this Mr. Slater is; and looking at the matter in this light, I do not think there can be any harm in discussing him."

As I had no objection to offer to this view, we accordingly did discuss my neighbor at considerable length, though the substance of our discourse may here be more briefly put in narrative form.

Mr. Slater was a man of whom it might be said, with literal truth, that he was much better known than respected, the general opinion regarding him being that, though he might not in a legal sense be a criminal, he was, in point of fact, something very like a scoundrel. Even his friends were fain to confess that he was a sharp blade and not given to stick at trifles; and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that

"He knew himself a villain, but he deemed
The rest no better than the thing he seemed."

He constantly asserted that the only way to get on in the world was to do everybody, and take care that nobody did you; and he put his principle into practice with a degree of consistency worthy of a better cause. He had come a stranger to Castletown eight years before the time of which I am writing, and set up as a provision dealer; and it is only fair to say that he conducted his business in an energetic go-ahead way that soon brought him a good share of custom. When he had fairly settled down in the town he devoted himself to local politics, and having first distinguished himself in municipal affairs, he succeeded in establishing himself as the leading resident election agent of one of the great political parties. At the first parliamentary election that took place after he had attained this position, he was strongly suspected of having acted upon his principle of doing everybody by sticking to the lion's share of a large sum that had been intrusted to him for the purposes of bribery. But on the Castletown *Chronicle* publishing a 'scathing' leader upon his conduct in this matter, he had "lawed" the proprietor for libel, and those who could have proved the case of the paper not daring to come into the witness-box, the imprudent proprietor was cast in £100 damages and the costs of the action. Stung by the ingratitude of his party, in attributing their defeat upon this occasion to his having pocketed the money that was to have convinced the free and independent electors of the superior fitness of their (the party's) candidate, Mr. Slater, at the succeeding election, turned round, and though he failed to place the party on whose side he then fought at the head of the poll, he gave them such information as subsequently enabled them to unseat the candidate who did head it. By this time Mr. Slater's character was too well known for it to be supposed that he "ratted," and gave service and information to his former political foes, without receiving some substantial consideration; but people were now very cautious what they said on this subject, and the *Chronicle*, when alluding to it, was discreetly vague and general. But though, owing to these circumstances, no lawsuit arose out of this second election, Slater shortly afterward achieved a notable triumph in the way of "lawing," as he actually gained a verdict against a local solicitor who had made some uncomplimentary, and, as it proved, legally libelous, remarks anent a purchase of house property in which the latter had acknowledged, or rather boasted, he had "bested" a poor widow, he had not been guilty of absolute fraud. Later had come the successful compensation action of which my wife had spoken, and now he had a similar action pending in which he had laid his damages at £5,000. So that, all things considered, I think I was justified in regarding Mr. Slater's threat to "law" me as no meaningless one; while Castletown in general was equally justified in regarding him as one of its most remarkable, if not most creditable, men.

After this semi-confidential conversation, Anderson and I got upon more familiar terms, and on the following Sunday evening he asked me to join him for an hour in his own room. He was in his best conversational vein, and sometimes while talking he would pace up and down the room, occasionally pausing for a moment to take a look out through the open window. During one of these pauses he suddenly turned to me, softly exclaiming:

"By Jove, you were right in saying your neighbor was a remarkable man! Just look here."

Approaching the window—which has already been incidentally mentioned as overlooking the garden-grounds of Compensation Hall, the boundary-wall of which was on this side only separated from our house by a narrow lane—and following the direction of Anderson's glance, I beheld a most astonishing sight. Close under the wall stood Slater's invalid carriage, while pacing up and down beside it, with quick, impatient strides, was the supposed helpless cripple, accompanied by his medical adviser, a Doctor Mason, who had been brought from London to attend him. I was about to give vent to an exclamation expressive of my surprise, when Anderson pulled me to the side of the window, softly saying:

"Keep in the shade, and don't make a noise; we shall hear something presently."

The Doctor and his remarkable patient were earnestly engaged in conversation, and as the evident excitement and impatience of the latter increased, his voice grew louder. At first an indistinct murmur was all we heard, but as we stood listening, intelligible scraps of their talk reached us. First came a number of impatient exclamations of the "O bother!" and "Don't tell me!" kind from Slater. Then the Doctor, losing patience at something his companion had said, hotly exclaimed:

"Oh, that's all very dashing, but is it safe?"

"Safe!" echoed Slater, with a good deal of contempt in his tone. "Well, it's as safe as I can afford to make it; you're all for safety, but in a game like this you must play boldly as well as safely if you mean to pull it off."

The Doctor made some brief reply to this in a lower tone; and then Slater, pausing in his walk, broke out again:

"Pull it off! why of course I'll pull it off, if you'll only pitch it in strong enough! I shan't get all I ask, I daresay; but if I only get half, it'll be pretty well; and when I've balled the beauty draw this, I'll sell up here about and get up to London once more, and go in for some big thing."

"Well, well, let us hope it'll be all right," said the Doctor; "and now you had better get into your machine again; your man will be here directly."

Acting upon this advice, Slater got into the carriage, and wrapping himself in the rugs was again, to all appearance, in a helpless state when, a few minutes later, the man who had been hired to draw him about came and took him away.

"Well, that beats everything," I said, as we withdrew from the window.

"It's not at all bad," said Anderson laughing; "he ought decidedly to have been an actor; he does the invalid with a naturalness and attention to detail worthy of a true artist."

"There's no disputing his being a clever rogue," I said indignantly; "but the railway company ought to be made aware of this."

"Well, they ought," said Anderson, with a cynical smile; "but I would strongly advise you not to say anything about what you've seen; you would be no match for a fellow of Slater's stamp, and if you interfered, you would probably only give him an opportunity of subsequently 'lawing' you, without in the least damaging his present case."

Upon reflection I was brought to acquiesce in this view of the matter, and so concluded to be silent respecting the scene I had witnessed.

On the following Wednesday Anderson took a friendly leave of us, saying that he had finished his work so far as he could do so at present. For a week after his departure he was a constant theme of conversation with my wife and me; but at the end of that time he and all other topics were driven into the background by my receiving a subpœna to appear as a witness for the defendants in the case of Slater *vs.* the London and Home Counties Railway. I supposed that the company had got some inkling of Slater's general character, and was summoning me by way of trying to show that he was a litigious, overreaching, and not over-scrupulous character; and, so far, I would not have cared. What weighed unpleasantly upon me was the garden scene. Should I be justified in withholding my knowledge of it? And, on the other hand, should I be believed if I told it, not being able to bring forward Anderson to corroborate my evidence, and the fact that I was at enmity with Slater well known? On carefully considering these matters, I came to the conclusion that I would just let things take their course, answering whatever questions were put to me, but volunteering nothing.

Three weeks later the Castletown Assizes commenced, and Slater's was one of the first cases that came on. The counsel opened the plaintiff's case in a very able speech, the gist of which was that his client had lost the use of his limbs—his medical attendant feared permanently, as he had reason to believe the spine was injured; and that when this calamity, his agony of mind, medical expenses, losses in trade, and the necessity of having to dispose of his business at a sacrifice, in consequence of not being able to attend to it—when all this was considered, the counsel put it, the fact that Slater had laid his damages at only £25,000, proved him to be one of the most considerate of men. Evidence in support of this statement was given by Slater's servants, shopmen, and by the doctor; the latter only being cross-examined, when it was elicited that he was not in general practice, and had never been in much practice. He could not swear that the plaintiff would never regain the use of his limbs; but, after some clever fencing, he did swear that he had for the present quite lost the use of them.

The counsel for the defendants commenced his speech by saying, that in cases of this class there was often great exaggeration as to the nature and extent of the injuries sustained; but that in the present case he should be able to show that there had been something much worse than mere exaggeration. The defendants, he stated, having discovered that the present plaintiff had also been the plaintiff in another case of the kind, in which the subsequent physical results were altogether at variance with the personal evidence as to the character of the injuries received, had considered it right to set a watch upon his movements. That they were amply justified in such a proceeding the results—as they would be brought out in evidence—would fully demonstrate. "The first witness I will call," said the counsel, as he sat down, "will be Inspector Gordon, of the London Detective Force."

When the celebrated detective was named, a murmur of mingled surprise and expectation arose in all parts of the Court, and even the barristers seemed to share in the general excitement. The word was passed for the Inspector, who presently entered the witness-box, displacing to the view of the general body of the spectators a quiet-looking middle-aged man, with nothing particularly striking in his appearance; and to me the astonishing fact that Inspector Gordon and my late lodger were one and the same person.

"It's Anderson!" I involuntarily gasped, as he stepped into the box; and on the subsidence of the indignant "hush" which this excited, he gave me a glance of recognition which dissipated any lingering idea that I still entertained of this being a case of mistaken identity.

All was now as clear to my mind as it has probably before now been to the reader's. Gordon had been intrusted with the case, and recognising in Slater a gentleman, who, under his real name of Watson, had some years before been through his hands for robbing his then employer, a large provision merchant, he determined to watch him closely. He had selected my house as his post of observation, and, as he put it, "taken my measure" from what Mr. Harrison had told him. He had discovered that the seeming cripple was in the habit of taking strong exercise when his family and servants were at church; and his (Gordon's) Sunday visitor had been the solicitor, doctor, and other officials of the company, to whom he showed the curious "garden scene," one performance of which has been described. The evidence that Slater had been shamming was conclusive, and it need scarcely be said that he lost the case. It was generally thought that the railway company would have prosecuted him and his doctor—whom Gordon also recognised as a person who had been in "trouble," but they took no further proceedings in the matter, and as soon as possible after the trial my remarkably neighborly cold Conservative Republic means peril to property, to him the red flag means pillage, and though Gambetta has managed for the moment to put Paris to sleep, it waits its turn to speculate the bloody Louis Blanc is polished and intellectually man to those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance in London. But the peasant of France has not had that pleasure, and to him the reappearance of Louis Blanc means the reappearance of Communism.—*Saturday Review.*

AN AUTUMN SONG.

Below the headland with its cedar-plumes
A lapse of spacious water twinkles keen,
An ever-shifting play of gleams and glooms
And flashes of clear green.

The summer's garnet pennons where I lie
Are mingled with the tawny's faded gold;
Fleet hawks are screaming in the light blue sky;
And fleet are rustling cold.

The plump peach steals the dying rose's red;
The yellow pippin ripens to its fall;
The dusty grapes, to purple fullness fed,
Droop from the garden wall.

And yet, where rainbow foliage crowns the swamp,
I hear in dreams an April robin sing,
And memory, amid this Autumn pomp,
Strays with the ghost of Spring.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS PERE.

Alexandre Dumas is a living refutation of those prejudices which would necessarily condemn people of color to intellectual inferiority.

As a writer and as a man, he has won celebrity with a public which is, on some accounts, the most difficult in the world, and moreover has "worn it won" much longer than is usual at Paris, the most fickle of cities. As a dramatist his name will live, if not by its intrinsic merit, at least as personifying a curious period in French theatrical history—a period of literary revolution corresponding in some respects to the political revolution at the close of the last century. As a writer of prose fiction—under this head most of his books of travel, his *Impressions de Voyage*, must be classed with his romances—he has been read and admired (in spite of his sins against style and truth) throughout Europe and this country. In the book trade no name of modern author has had a higher marketable value than his; while outlight-soned critics, who lament that he has abused his talent in a shameful variety of ways—especially by degrading literature into a mere trade, and a trade not carried on any too honestly at that—are still ready to acknowledge the decidedly remarkable talent which he has evinced. Carrying into private life the same restless activity which is manifest in his career as an author, he has been able, in a dashing brilliant character, to astonish society incessantly for years; and Parisian society, accustomed as it is to singularities no less multiplex and changeful than the figures of a kaleidoscope, is by no means easily astonished. Yet this person, so distinguished as a writer and a man, belongs to a race that is generally considered by us incapable of those distinctions in literature and society which he has gained, and which public opinion here puts pretty effectually beyond its grasp. Alexandre Dumas is of mixed blood, the son of a mulatto. His father, Gen. Alexandre Davy Dumas, natural son of the Marquis de la Pailleterie, and a negress, was a native of San Domingo. He was the first colored man who ever reached the grade of General in the French Army. Entering the service in 1786 as a simple dragoon, he rapidly by successive promotions till he became General of Division in 1793. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of Italy and in the campaign of Egypt. Returning from the latter country to France for the sake of his health, he was forced by a storm to put in at Tarento. Here he was seized by the Sicilian Government and thrown into the dungeon, where his numerous wounds festered for two years. Upon his release he was obliged to leave the service, and retiring to Villers-Cotterets, a small town in the Department of the Aisne, he dragged out a languishing existence there until he died in 1807, poor, honest, and regretted by the whole army on account of his noble character and heroic bravery.

It is in this little town of Villers-Cotterets that Alexandre Dumas was born on the 24th of July, 1803. Dumas, in the preface to one of his works, has given an autobiography in which he describes, in his own peculiarly animated manner, the early years of his life. His education was sadly neglected; his mother, who loved him passionately as her only hope, for she was without fortune and had but this son and two daughters, could never bear to be separated from him. He learned little therefore from books, except a few scraps of Latin taught him by the indulgent curate of the parish, who also instructed him in the art of stringing French rhymes together. "As for arithmetic," says he, "three school-masters had successively abandoned the attempt to put the first four rules into my head." By way of compensation, however, he adds, "I possessed the physical advantages which a country education gives; that is to say, I mounted any horse, I used to walk twelve leagues to go and dance at a ball, I was skilful enough in the use of the sabre and pistol, I played tennis for a George, and at thirty paces I rarely missed a hare or a partridge."

Such were the resources of the young Dumas when he completed his twentieth year, and learned from a conversation with his weeping mother that after all they had was sold to pay their debts, their remaining fortune would be only two hundred and fifty-two francs, not of interest, but of principal—their all. At least so Dumas says in his autobiography, although he may perhaps be suspected of having somewhat "dramatized" the history of this affair; for it has been suggested that his mother, being the widow of a general officer, must have received a pension, and therefore could not have been so nearly destitute as her son represents her. However this may have been, the result of the conversation was the departure of Alexandre Dumas with the fifty-two francs, which arrived at Paris untouched, for he informs us that before setting off he played a game of billiards with the diligence conductor, and winning enough to pay his fare, saved that much upon his little treasure.

Before he had time to spend the whole of his fifty-two francs he was fortunately installed as a copying clerk in the Secretary's office of the Duke of Orleans, with a salary of 1,200 francs a year. This piece of good fortune was owing to a letter of recommendation which he bore from an influential voter to Gen. Foy, the Deputy from his department. Scarcely seated at his desk, Alexandre Dumas resolved while living by his penmanship to live some day by his pen, and bethought himself seriously of repairing his neglected education. It was at this period that he formed those habits of night labor, which he has since retained, and by which he has been able to mystify some of his acquaintances, who, from seeing him almost as idle as they in the daytime, cannot understand when or how he accomplishes so much. Occupied eight hours during the day at the office, and forced to return there each evening and remain from 7 till 10 o'clock, the nights alone were at his disposal. Soon he takes it into his head to write a tragedy. When it is written he wishes to have it played. He addresses himself to the learned and gifted M. Nodier, whom he does not know from Adam, and begs to be recommended by him to M. Taylor, Royal Commissary of the Theatre Francais. M. Nodier hastens to comply with his request. M. Taylor receives him kindly, introduces him to the committee, and his tragedy is accepted without opposition. It is true that it is not immediately acted. It is true that Dumas efforts to bring about this desired event interfere so seriously with his duties at the office that his superiors, in their dissatisfaction, withhold the accustomed gratuity at the close of the year.

But why should he complain of that? These officials were not bound to discover his talent, and in any case what they needed for their purposes was not a dramatist, but an assiduous copyist. However that may be, M. Dumas, tired of waiting for the representation of "Christine," makes up his mind to write "Henry III." As soon as it is presented, the drama is played. The Duke of Orleans engages the whole of the first gallery, and, accompanied by a battalion of Princes, Princesses, Dukes, Duchesses, Ambassadors and Generals, comes himself to witness the triumph of his copyist. It was a triumph. The next day the unknown young man found himself suddenly transformed into a great personage—into an immortal genius. Corneille and Racine are eclipsed—"used up." The receipts of "Henry III." yield 30,000 francs to its author. Feasted and received everywhere in Paris, M. Alexandre Dumas feasts and receives all Paris in return.

As if giddy with his sudden transition from obscurity to glory, we behold him plunging with ardor into boundless luxury; he wears fantastic coats, flashy vests, sports an enormous gold chain, gives the dinners of a Sardanapalus, breaks down never so many horses and loves never so many women. So brilliant was the beginning of Dumas' career. Is it not difficult to discern in him a man excessively ill-treated by destiny? Success after success has attended him ever since. As a dramatist, he had for years the advantage of keeping the public curiosity constantly awake, by dint of pushing to its extreme limits the boldness of the romantic school. He has not only made dramas and melodramas, but he has made comedies, drama-vaudevilles and comic operas. A list of his theatrical productions alone would occupy several pages. Yet it would by no means equal in length the list of the miscellaneous works of history and romance and travel which have appeared under his name. About the year 1835 he published some works of this kind, with such great success that he gave the reins to the marvelous facility of composition which he has received from nature. He has written piles of romances, and feuilletons by hundreds; in the single year 1840, he published twenty-two volumes in octavo. He has written with one hand a history which, with the other, as it were, he "feuilletoned." He has published numerous "Impressions de Voyage," having successively put France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, (and particularly Florence,) Sicily, Mount Sinai, and Spain, into feuilletons and volumes—in which everything is to be found, drama, elegy, eclogue, idyl, politics, gastronomy, statistics, geography, history, wit—in short, everthing except truth. Never has traveler out-Munchausened Munchausen more boldly or with more success. He has also written prefaces and introductions without number.

Unfortunately—not for his purse, but for his style, for his best reputation, for the true interests of the public, in fine—unfortunately, Dumas was tempted by the flattering reception of some of his earlier works in prose to lead the way into the ruinous path by which so many genuine literature merely as a trade, in utter forgetfulness of any high motive or aim. Romance-writing, after its irruption into the journals in 1830, became in France *la fabrication par excellence*—a regular system of manufacturing. Thus Alexandre Dumas, whose speculations have been conducted on a gigantic scale, has, according to the evidence of the learned bibliographer, M. Querard, industriously plied this business at the head of seventy-four collaborators or assistants, turning out dramas, histories and travels, as well as novels, by the wholesale, in such profusion that the market was well-nigh overstocked. He used to order from Paris and forward to Paris from Florence (where he lived for a long time) whole cargoes of literary commodities. When the Roman feuilleton—correctly described as consisting of "fragments of novels continued from day to day," each fragment surpassing its predecessor in the exaggeration of style and incident—was first brought into vogue, the directors of the daily papers almost quarrelled in order to secure the assistance of M. Dumas. Unprecedented contracts were made with him. Some were nearly impossible; and it is not surprising that his alleged failure to comply with them in all points subjected him in 1847 to prosecution. His trial, as well as that of Sue, which took place about the same time, would afford materials for a new chapter in D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*. An idea can be formed of the engagements of the journals with certain literary celebrities, from the single fact that Dumas agreed to furnish *La Presse* yearly, for five years, with eleven volumes of novels, for which he was to receive an annual compensation of 20,000 francs, or $13,000, on condition of withholding from all other publishers all that he should write, except eighty new works, to contain 320,000 lines, which he was in the course of publishing at the date of his new contract. No wonder that he should employ—he certainly needed—assistance in fabricating a quantity of romance to which not even his prolific genius was equal. It is physically impossible for Dumas to have written all that has been published in his name. He declared, however, at his trial, that on one occasion he did, as he truly observed, what no other man had done before, and what probably none will do after him—he commenced and continued to their conclusion five separate romances, portions of which daily appeared in five different newspapers. Every word in them all, as he called upon his prosecutors to testify, was written by his own hand. But, after all, does this fact prove that he may not have simply returned, in preparing some of the five romances, to his old avocation of copyist? It was certainly, in any case, a remarkable feat, and it was stated "a man, two horses and a railroad engine were required each day for the transportation of these manuscripts" from his favorite residence at Marly, which is about twelve miles distant from Paris.

Marly, celebrated for its chateau and gardens, erected by Louis XIV., and destroyed at the Revolution, was more recently the chosen residence of that highest of all royalties, talent, in the persons of Mlle. Rachel, Mlle. Anais-Aubert, Messieurs Melesville, de Keratry, Saintine, Alexandre Dumas, and other distinguished individuals. It is here that Dumas resolved, like the English Beckford, to erect a building which should be a realized romance. Few writers have been able, like Beckford and Dumas, to construct with solid materials edifices which might rival in gorgeous castles those built in the air, and described with the richest ornaments of diction. The chateau of Monte Christo was intended by its owner to be magnificent as that most popular of his novels, from which it takes its name. At the orders of Dumas, the peculiar difficulties of the position were wholly overcome, and a palace rose as if by magic from the ground. Standing upon a charming spot, which he had caused to be surrounded with water and called the Isle of Monte Christo, the interior of this chatelet was to be decorated like the oratories of Queens in the olden time. In the eastern tower was contrived a little *cabinet de travail*, or study, in which the author might have just room enough for a table, a pen and an inkstand—all he needs, so says one of his flatterers, in order to write three feuilletons and two acts a day." Near the table was a golden knob which pressed upon a steel spring that was able to raise and lower the draw-bridge, at the will of the lord of the manor. But this enchanted abode, like the splendid mansion of Beckford, at last fell under the hammer of the auctioneer.

The Théâtre Historique, at Paris, was another "creation" of the fertile brain of Dumas. Ambitious of astonishing the Parisians by his romances in more than one way, he conceived the idea of a theatre where not only his plays, but even his novels, thrown into a dramatic form, might be enacted. In a few months his design was carried into execution, under the patronage of the Duke of Montpensier, and in the Spring of 1847 a large and commodious building, with a sculptured façade and a singularly arranged interior, was finished and opened for the performance of "La Reine Margot." Other novels from his pen have been converted, by the aid of scissors, into dramas, one of which occupied two evenings by its representation in two parts. Dumas was thus able, like Shakespeare and Corneille, to say, "I write for my own stage."

During the representation of "La Reine Margot," Dumas was at the zenith of his success. A favorite companion in the little group of smokers that weekly gathered around the Duke of Montpensier at the castle of Vincennes, he was well received at court and in society. With an insatiable lust for notoriety, he had contrived that his sayings and doings should occupy the gossips of France, and of late, as the *British Quarterly Review* observed at that time, the author had almost been eclipsed by the éclat attached to the man.

He has of late years peculiarly and particularly identified himself with those personages who were at the time being either the favorite or Hons of Paris. Witness, for instance, his connection, and the consequent gossip, with Adah Isaacs Menken.

In person, Dumas is large, inclining to obesity; skin of a slight yellow tinge, and short, crispy, curling hair. At last accounts he was engaged, in addition to his other labors, upon a comprehensive work on gastronomy, a subject to which for the past few years he has devoted particular attention, he being reputed one of the best *cuisiniers* in France.—*Albert P. Southwick in the Galaxy for November.*

A Reply by Carlyle.—The curious and "troublesome" style of Carlyle is said to be quite in contrast with his simple, straightforward way of talking. Hatred of sham is one of his notable characteristics. One evening, at a small literary gathering, a lady, famous for her "manlie theology," was bewailing the wickedness of the Jews in not receiving our Savior, and ended her diatribe by expressing regret that He had not appeared in our own time. "How delightful," said she, "we should all be to throw our doors open to Him, and listen to His divine precepts! Don't you think so, Mr. Carlyle?"

The sturdy philosopher, thus appealed to, said, in his broad Scotch, "No, madam, I don't. I think that, had he come very fashionably dressed, with plenty of money, and preaching doctrines palatable to the higher orders, I might have had the honor of receiving from you a card of invitation, on the back of which would be written, 'To meet our Savior;' but if He had come uttering His sublime precepts, and denouncing the Pharisees, and associating with the Publicans and lower orders, as He did, you would have treated Him much as the Jews did, and have cried out, 'Take Him to Newgate and hang Him!'"—*Harper's Magazine for November.*

Country Towns of the Baltic.—Side by side with artisans and petty dealers, the same people of authority are infallibly everywhere to be met with; the city pastor, the physician, the district leader and his colleagues, the council-syndic—learned in the law, who, as a rule, is at the same time a legal practitioner—the postmaster, and, lastly, the noble members and the learned secretaries of the provincial court of justice. Amid moderate professional employment and social family life, the days pass by without variety; visits to neighboring proprietors, hunting parties, and at Christmas the usual journey to Riga or Mitau, afford the only change. The men generally meet at a club, which possesses one reading table, and many card-tables. The women are restricted to family visiting, except perhaps when a carnival ball, arranged with the help of the nobles of the neighborhood, opens the club-room also to them; or when some itinerant company of actors gather young and old to witness their performances. The great distances which separate these country towns one from another, and the complete lack of railways, render these towns, even at present, far more isolated than German cities, of the same size and importance. Thrown, as regards their intellectual needs, exclusively on the books and journals which appear in the provincial towns or are suited to their taste, the country towns of the Baltic obtain modern culture only at second-hand. From the scantiness of outward diversion, reading is a more general resource than in the central points of civilization. The impressions received are more lasting, the susceptibility is greater, and does not incur the danger of becoming blase by continual change; the mind is more richly and deeply developed than in the west, where men live closer together, and each individual scarcely weighs in the scale. During the endless Winter, when forest and field are vailed in a covering of deep snow, and the shortest journey is performed with difficulties such as the dwellers in Central Europe can scarcely imagine, the cultivated classes of the provincial towns, and the country inhabitants of the Baltic shores, are thrown entirely on their own resources, and on the books and music which the bookseller of the nearest large town has selected for them. The worship of great poets and composers is therefore pursued with warmth and heartiness, arising from the feeling that life would be indeed only half-life without the gift of these immortal treasures. People who have never heard an orchestra in their life, to whom occasional Riga performances of "Hamlet" or "Iphigenia" have been their greatest artistic remembrances, now draw their highest edification from mediocre piano-forte arrangements of Beethoven's symphonies, or from well-thumbed copies of old editions of Goethe and Shakespeare; and are never weary of kindling their hearts again and again with productions which, in the place of their origin, are scarcely now regarded, because people have heard or seen them till they are tired.—*Modern Russia, by Dr. Julius Eckardt, London.*

A Scotchman's Sketch of Anna Dickinson.—We find the following sketch of Miss Anna Dickinson, lecturing on woman's rights, in *The Americans at Home*, the work of David Macrae, recently brought out in Edinburgh:

She faced the vast audience with a fearless eye, and with the air of one who is accustomed to it. She is pretty without being very prepossessing; is rather small in person, but full of nerve and passion; wears her dark clustering hair cut short; has a bold front; an eye full of dark lightning, an Irish-American tongue, and a tremendous voice that might awaken the dead. Her lecture was on her now favorite subject of woman's rights. She entitled it "Idiots and Women"—taking as her text the law that "all people of the age of twenty-one years shall be eligible to office, and shall have the right to vote, save only criminals, paupers, idiots, and women." From this text she delivered a violent philippic against the subjection of women and the tyranny of men. "Here is a nation," she cried, "that declares that it gains its power from the consent of the governed, and yet never receives and never asks the consent of one-half the governed! Here is a nation declaring that taxation and representation are inseparable, and yet taxing a woman's property wherever it can be found, but for ever denying woman the right to say how this tax shall be expended!"

And what reason is assigned for this? "Most men," she answered, "can give no better reason than the bishop gave for believing in the Bible—namely, first that he was a bishop, and second, that he knew nothing about it!"

She waxed wroth over the law's injustice to women. She cited one case of a man in Connecticut who married a woman worth $50,000 in her own right. This man, first of all, paid for his wedding clothes out of his wife's money, and when he died, (

and preserved by the large establishments of the Breton capital. The sardine women sell them fresh, or as nearly fresh as possible—for so very delicate is the fish that it is necessary to salt it as soon as it is caught; and their cry is a wild, high-keyed shriek, and fairly startles you, it is so seemingly painful. Probably there are no harder-working people in the world than these Breton peasant women, whose cries distract one in the early morning. Usually the wives and daughters of suburban farmers, they aid in the tilling and planting of the ground; tend the crops during their growth; gather the fruit and vegetables when they are ripe; load their little carts or heavy baskets, bring them into town, and so hour after hour over the stony streets until they have completed their extensive round, screaming as the top of their lungs, and gathering a few sous with difficulty here and there; then, their hard day's work completed, trudging back with their carts and baskets to their distant country home. There are such workers in that frivolous and unthinking France, which we are apt, from a superficial view only, to believe wholly given over to indolence and dissipation. When you learn with what patient labor these creatures earn their daily bread, you are no longer inclined to lie mentally denouncing them for disturbing your morning nap; you will, now and then, spend spare pennies upon their wares, and not regret it; for sympathy with the trials of the lowly ennobles, as well as gratifies, the right-feeling man.—GEORGE M. TOWLE in *Harper's Magazine for November.*

IN A CUBAN THEATRE.

A call for 7 A. M. would hardly meet with a punctual response were such an announcement posted behind the stage-door of a London theatre; but in Cuba the more important business of the day is transacted during the cool hours of the morning, and it does not surprise Roscius of the West Indies when he finds himself summoned to a theatrical rehearsal some three or four hours before breakfast. After that meal Roscius makes up for lost sleeping-time by taking a long siesta till the hour of dinner.

During rehearsal in the theatre I am describing, the doors are open to the public, and, there being nothing to pay for admission, the stalls and private boxes are always well filled by a not very select audience. Gentlemen of color are not inadmissible on these occasions; hats may be worn at pleasure, and smoking is so far from being strictly prohibited, that manager and actors themselves set the example. I am tempted to stroll into the theatre during rehearsal because it is a refreshing lounge after toiling up the stony, hilly Cuban streets, and because I may gather a few facts or items connected with the life behind the Cuban curtain from my friend Tunied, who is a great authority in matters theatrical. Tunied resides permanently in the building itself, and is paid for taking care of it by night and by day. He is, besides, scene-painter, property-man, costumier, and a good many more, often obliging the manager by imitating the bark of a dog, the crow of a cock, or the bray of a donkey behind the wings.

The curtain being raised for rehearsal, discloses the whole strength of a very fair company of Spanish actors. None of them bear the conventional air of strolling players. The men are mustached and fashionably attired, and the women, from leading lady to insignificant supernumerary, elegantly dressed. Apropos of supers, Tunied assures me that it is no easy matter to procure the invaluable services of a genuine white for these purposes. A white lady is not to be had for love or money; and when fairies are required for a burlesque, the children of respectable families are sometimes prevailed upon to appear. Male supers are not so scarce: Spanish soldiers may occasionally be hired; and when these are otherwise engaged, a dozen stage-struck youths of good family volunteer their services as chorus, crowd, or army. The important roles of quadruped and agitated water are filled by negroes, who, in Cuba, are, of course, plentiful as blackberries; but when a real black face is required to figure in the performance, it is represented by a painted mulatto, for Spanish law in Cuba is severe, and prohibits the genuine article from appearing on the stage. The theatre opens four times a week, including Sunday, and the entertainment is varied every night. Today the company rehearse a local drama, a sarsuela, and a farce called "Un Cuarto con dos Camas," being a Spanish version of MORTON'S "Double-bedded Room." A famous actor from Spain is the star of the present season. At rehearsal he is a fallen star, being extremely old and shaky, but at night his make-up is wonderful, and he draws large audiences, who witness his great scene of a detected thief in convulsions. The prompter is seated under a cupola in the centre of the stage near the footlights, as at the opera, and his duties are arduous. It devolves upon him to read over the part of each performer in a suppressed tone, and to direct their manner of exit and their position on the stage. He is unseen by the audience, but often heard by them, for the actors have only a faint notion of their parts, and cannot repeat a line at night without having the first intoned at them by their prompter at the foot-lights.

Tunied has much to say upon the subject of censorship of plays in Cuba. A play, he tells me, cannot be acted before it has been first submitted to the Censor, who, empowered by Government, is at liberty to place his red mark of disapproval over any word, line or passage which he may deem offensive to Spanish morality or to Spanish politics. There is no rule attached to this dramatic censorship, and each Censor in every town throughout the island has his own way of passing judgment. Thus, what would suit the politics and morality of Havana, might be considered treasonable and profane at Santiago. A capital comedy is often so mutilated by the Cuban Censor as to be rendered dramatically unfit for representation.

All Cuban buildings are constructed with a provident eye to earthquake and tropical heat, and the theatre is no exception to the rule. The means of egress are speedy and facile, so that in case of emergency the audience may, comparatively speaking, step from their places into the street. On every side are huge open windows and doors, by means of which perfect ventilation is insured. Fire is also carefully provided against, and there is always a small regiment of black bomberos, or firemen, stationed in readiness within the theatre. There are two tiers of private boxes and a gallery. The first tier is but slightly elevated from the pit, enabling the occupants to converse, as is the fashion, with friends in the stalls. Both tiers have the appearance of an ordinary dress-circle, with a low partition to distinguish one box from another. There are wide lobbies at the back, and an extensive iron grating in front. Like the houses in Cuba, the theatre is without drapery. The stall-seats and box-chairs, which are cane-bottomed, not accepted. The interior of a Cuban theatre is barren as a bull-ring.

Despite my intimacy with Tunied, I pay my money at the doors before I enter the theatre at night, like everybody else; for in this proud country it is considered humiliating in a respectable person to beg an order or a pass. I accordingly purchase two separate tickets; one for my admission into the theatre, and one for my seat in it; otherwise I should have to stand like the indigent few at the back of the boxes. Tunied accompanies me for this occasion only, and gives me the names and occupation of most of the audience, whom he seems to know personally. For the matter of that, everybody in a Cuban theatre is on intimate terms with everybody, and there is much conversation between the occupants of the boxes, who are, with few exceptions, ladies, and those of the pit, who are exclusively gentlemen. The cabaleros, in low-necked muslin dresses, with a wealth of genuine hair, and with their inevitable fans, form a pleasing frame of fair humanity around the picture of dark coats and white drill trousers in the pit. Their hands are gloveless, and their diminutive fingers are loaded with rings of great value; for Cuban ladies are fond of jewelry, and make a great display of it upon all public occasions. Some of the señoras have brought slave attendants, who crouch in waiting on the ground behind them.

The stout gentleman who occupies that big box all to himself in the centre of the theatre, is his Excellency the President. No Spanish entertainment is complete without his Presidency. The curtain may not rise till his Excellency has taken his seat; the actors may not respond to a call or an encore if the President is not agreeable, and does not flutter the big play-bill before him in token of his acquiescence. The box to the right is the lawful property of the Censor, who, like most Spanish authorities in Cuba, rarely pays for his pleasure. He is extremely affable and condescending with everybody before the curtain, though as stern and unyielding behind the scenes. His daughters, charming young ladies, are with him, and flirt freely with the unsuccessful Pollos, as the youth of Cuba are called, who come to pay their homage. His Excellency, the Governor-General, is enthroned in a wide stage-box, and is dressed in full uniform, covered with orders. His Excellency is accompanied by an Aid-de-Camp and half a dozen bronze-faced, heavily-moustached officers, all of whom are more or less laden with orders, crosses, and other military decorations. In the bend of the theatre are the boxes of the English and American Consuls. But what are those mysterious enclosures with trellis-work before them on either side of the proscenium? Those are special private boxes for the use of persons or families who are still in a state of half-mourning, and may not yet expose themselves to public scrutiny. But these boxes are not always occupied by mourners, whispers Tunied, in great confidence. There are a certain class, he tells me, who wear a kind of half-mourning which never becomes out of fashion; these are the half-castes, or quadroons, who dare not be seen in public with acknowledged white people. The gallery is as usual devoted to soldiers, sailors and persons of slender means; and in the extreme background are a few benches set apart for the exclusive accommodation of mulatto girls and negroes of both sexes, most of whom are elegantly attired, for colored people are scrupulous in their dress on all public occasions.

After the overture—a medley of Cuban dance music and Spanish fandango, played upon ordinary instruments by black musicians—a big bell, to summon all stragglers to their places, is heard, the curtain is raised, and the performance begins. There is nothing peculiar in a Cuban drama, except that no allusion to political matters is made, and that the profane and immoral are somewhat freely indulged in. The comic players perplex the prompter with inordinate gagging, and delight in personalities with occupants of the orchestra and pit. There is much applause when the comic man shuffles through the charanga—a popular negro dance, difficult of performance, and shouts of laughter are produced in the scene between a Yankee, who speaks very broken Spanish, and a lady who speaks Spanish with the approved Cuban accent. It is an enthusiastic and excitable audience.

The entirely new drama is a complete success, owing to the realistic performance of the famous star from old Spain. That gentleman is on the point of breaking a blood-vessel in his effort to impersonate the convulsive thief; but he is saved by the doctor in the private box, who is suddenly summoned to the actor's dressing-room. This interesting incident makes a deep impression upon the sympathizing public, and greatly increases the interest of the drama. Then the curtain is lowered amid rapturous applause, and calls for the infirm player, who is presently led on the stage, supported by one of the company and by the doctor. In the following act the star astonishes his audience by a vivid representation of a detected thief gone mad, and his private convulsions being still fresh in their memories, many are seen to direct their gaze toward the doctor's box in doubt whether that gentleman will be required to administer also to a mind diseased. But all conjecture on this point is presently set at rest by the acting madman himself, who is duly restored to his histrionic senses at the conclusion of the play.

An interval of from twenty to thirty minutes elapses between each act, during which the whole audience rise from their places and promenade around and about the theatre. The ladies betake themselves to the lobbies to flirt, fan and refresh themselves with ice sorbettes. The gentlemen from the pit are everywhere. Some are conferring with friends in the grilles, or mourning-boxes; some are smoking cigarettes in spacious saloons provided for smokers; others are in the act of drinking orchata or pul, a compound of English treacle, horse-radish and syrup. The stage itself is, however, their favorite resort. Open doors give access to that mysterious ground from the front of the theatre, and the pit public is thus enabled to wander into every nook and corner, from the traps below to the flies above. The players do not shun their visitors, but rather court their society, for a friend in front is considered a desirable acquisition, and half way toward a reputation as "favorite" to say nothing of benefit nights at the end of a season. A small crowd of Pollos waylay the first lady as she leaves her dressing-room. As many as conveniently can enter the leading actor's room to congratulate him on his success and his speedy recovery from the sensational scene. Another party to Pollos chokes the narrow passage leading to the premier danseuse's boudoir, and gazes in their joy when they catch a glimpse of the canne goddess as the flutter hurriedly past on their way to the green-room. The stage is thronged with these walking gentlemen, who require no rehearsal or prompter, and whose most attractive performance consists in unbounded cigarette-smoking and in getting in everybody's way. It is a miracle how, in the midst of this dire confusion, carpenters, scene-shifters, and managers contrive to set the stage for another act; and what a scene would be disclosed if the drop were to rise prematurely! Presently a voice is heard to cry, "Fuera!" this being Spanish for "clear the stage," the big bell tolls, and the audience in due course return to their places in front. The curtain having been drawn up after the drama, a man comes round, like a ticket-collector on a railway, to demand the cards of reserved seats from their holders, and to distribute programmes for to-morrow's performances. Everybody is in turn disturbed and annoyed, for at that moment the low-comedy man is singing a comic parody, in a farce called the "Sexton and the Widow."

But there is a graver interruption than that caused by the ticket-collector. An interruption which affects actors as well as audience, rendering everybody within the theatre walls motionless and speechless. Some ladies are seen to cross themselves devoutly, and are heard to utter ejaculations about Misericordia and Maria Santissima. Every door in the theatre is thrown wide open, and the servants of the establishment stand before them with lighted candles. What is amiss? I look for Tunied, but he has disappeared. Fire? The black bombero firemen are in their accustomed places, and exhibit no sign that such a catastrophe has occurred. Rebellious outbreak of runaway niggers? I glance at the military box, and find the occupants peacefully inclined. Earthquake? I look toward the doctor's box, and observe that nervous gentleman perfectly tranquil and unmoved. Hark! a tinkling bell is ringing somewhere outside the theatre. From my position in the stalls I can see into the open street beyond, and anon I descry a procession of church dignitaries in full canonicals, the first of whom bears the tinkling bell, while the rest carry long wax candles, the Host, and the sacred umbrella. Their mission at this hour of the evening is that of administering the holy sacrament to a dying man, and as they pass along the streets, it behooves all occupants of houses within the route devoutly to acknowledge the procession as it passes. The audience and actors accordingly kneel and cross themselves while the holy functionaries and their sacrament are in view. One of the ecclesiastical party enters the theatre and glances hurriedly within to see that all are in the approved attitude. I am thankful to find myself doing as the good Catholics are doing, for I know that our visitor has no respect of persons or creeds, and would call me to order without the least hesitation were I incited to rebel. When the religious function in the street (all public shows, from a bull-fight to high mass, are called functions in the Spanish language) is out of sight and hearing, the candles at the door are extinguished, the spectators resume their seats, and the farce function on the stage proceeds.—*All the Year Round.*

CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.—CATHERINE DE MEDICIS led the revelries, the fashions and the politics of the age. Her youth had been singularly unfortunate. No friendly voice, no fond or tender counsels, had awakened in her cold heart a trace of filial or maternal love. Her father, LORENZO DE MEDICIS, had deserved by his vices the miseries he endured; her mother was no less unhappy; and CATHERINE, the descendant of the wealthiest mercantile house in Europe, was born penniless and a child of evil omen. It was foretold of her at her birth that she would bring destruction to the city where she was born; the townspeople of Florence would have strangled the infant in its cradle to the bells of their cathedral, but she was secreted, although she was shut up in a convent, and in the school of MACCHIAVELLI and of Rome learned dissimulation and self-control. Her uncle became Pope, and FRANCIS I. anxious to win the support of CLEMENT, married his son HENRY to the portionless orphan, then a girl of fourteen. But misfortune still followed the child of evil omen. The Pope, her uncle, over-reached no benefit from the hasty marriage, and CATHERINE came into the family of VALOIS only to be neglected by her husband for DIANA, of Poitiers, and to be contemned by her regal relatives as the penniless descendant of a race of merchants.

For many years she lived powerless and obscure, the nominal wife of a depraved King. Yet she weas singularly beautiful. Her brilliant complexion, her large and lustrous eyes, the inheritance of the Medicean family, her graceful form, has been and are the painter nor sculptor could imitate, were as full of manners as of soft and engaging as to win the esteem even of her foes. Few left her presence without being charmed by that graceful courtesy which had descended to her from LORENZO the Magnificent; few could believe that her placid countenance concealed the passions, the resentments, the unsparing malice of the most ambitious of women. From LORENZO CATHERINE had inherited, also, a love for exterior beauty in dress or form; a taste for lavish elegance. She shone at tourneys, and glittered in state-ly processions. From him, perhaps, came that passion for political intrigue that seemed the only vigorous impulse of her placid nature, and for which at times she became a murderess, revealing in the spectacle of her bleeding victims, or mediated and prepared the corruption, the degradation and the death of her own sons.

By some ardent Roman Catholic writers CATHERINE is adorned with all saintly virtues as the guardian and defender of the Church; by most historians she is looked upon as an incomprehensible mystery. Not even her contemporaries could penetrate that chill and icy heart, where no maternal nor friendly affections ever dwelt, where pity and compassion never came, which was dead to the sufferings of others, and even to her own, and discover the secret springs that guided her erratic policy of vacillation and crime. Yet it is possible that the true mystery lay in her boundless superstition. For the common modes of belief she had nothing but skepticism. She toyed with the Huguenots; she was not afraid to cajole or defy the Catholics and the Pope. But before the sorcerer or the fortune-teller all her narrow intellect was bowed in abject submission. Her credulity was, perhaps, the cause of her impassive cruelty. She obeyed implicitly the decrees of the stars; she consulted with awe the famous seer of Salon, NOSTRADAMUS, whose name and writings are still cherished by the lovers of curious mysteries, and whose rude oracles were freely purchased by the noble and great of his superstitious age. She wore a great of his superstitious age. She wore a mystic amulet, or charm, that still exists; she kept around her astrologers and alchemists, and possibly believed that, in all her cruelties and crimes, she was governed by an overruling fate. It is probable that a secret insanity clouded the active mind of the French Medea. Yet, at the age of thirty-nine, CATHERINE had lived unsteadily hated the destiny of France.—*The Huguenots*, by *Eugene Lawrence*, in *Harper's Magazine for November.*

WEAPONS OF THE EARLIER DAYS.—That gunpowder was used by the Chinese early in the seventh century is among the things not generally known. It was in the form of Greek fire, and was mainly used by the Celestials for the blasting of rocks. In the year 668 it was first employed in warfare, though in what way there is no record to show. Judging from other evidences of scientific progress in China at that early period it is not improbable that some rude kind of fire-arm was devised and kept secret among the dwellers within the Great Wall, through the centuries that intervened before the use of gunpowder in Europe. We do not read of cannon being used before the year 1327, when EDWARD III. employed them in his first campaign against the Scots. The French also used cannon in the battle of Cressy, about twenty years later. At that time they were formed of an iron tube, strengthened by large rings of the same material, which being driven on while red hot, formed by contraction a gun of great strength and firmness. In the reign of HENRY V. bolts and "quarrels" were shot from cannon. These were succeeded by stones, and stones in turn gave way to iron bullets. In the meantime hand-guns had been invented. They were introduced into England by HENRY IV., when he landed at Ravenspur in 1471. The invention of hand-guns is ascribed to the Germans, and probably dates half a century prior to their use in this country. A Birmingham gun-maker informs us that at first the hand-gun was a simple barrel, with an uncovered touch-hole at the top, mounted upon a straight stock, and was fired from a rest by means of a match. A few years afterward the stock was bent, and the match-lock introduced. The wheel-lock, an Italian invention, which lessened the danger of firing, was introduced in the reign of HENRY VIII., and continued to be generally used for a century and a half. Fire-arms, however, were not at that period greatly relied upon for the purposes of war. The awkwardness of the gun, together with the great difficulty and expense of procuring gunpowder, led to a prevailing preference for old appliances, and so late as ELIZABETH'S time archers were the strength of the English Army. Sir JAMES TURNER states that the pistol was invented at Pistoja, in Tuscany, by CAMILLO VITELLI, in the sixteenth century, and another great authority, M. DE LA NOSE, remarks: "The Reiters first brought pistols into general use, which are very dangerous when properly managed." These Reiters, or more properly Ritters, were the German cavalry who gave such ascendency to the pistol as to occasion in France, and subsequently in England, the discontinuance of the use of the lance. Bayonets were first made at Bayonne about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Poniards were the earliest weapons of this class, and were made with wooden handles fitting tightly into the bore of the gun. A socket, by which it was fixed on the muzzle, was added subsequently, and in this improved form bayonets were used by the French in the reign of WILLIAM III., to the intense astonishment of our Twenty-fifth Regiment of Foot. The flint lock is of Dutch origin, and was invented in the reign of CHARLES II. It has undergone little essential alteration until within the last thirty years, during which latter period its modifications have been numerous and important. Oddly enough, the idea of igniting gunpowder by the application of a fulminating substance first occurred to a clergyman, Rev. Mr. FORSYTH, in the year 1807. Although the subsequent experiments of Mr. FORSYTH did not succeed according to his expectations, the idea set other minds to work, and a few years later one JOHANNES ECO invented the percussion cap. This was in 1818; but strange to say, it was not until 1839 that they were used in the military service of England, and they were not adopted by the French until the following year. It is popularly supposed that the rifled barrel is a modern invention. This is a mistake. Barrels were grooved by the Germans as early as the fifteenth century, and spiral grooves giving the ball a rotary motion were made at Nuremburg in the year 1630. The Poles were probably the first to use rifles in military service, but it was not until the American war in 1776 that they were placed in the hands of English soldiers.—*The Mechanics' Magazine.*

Disraeli the Younger.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 12.

Looking over a file of the *Transcript*, our eye fell on the following paragraph under date of Sept. 9, 1847. In view of the subsequent history of the distinguished publicist to whom it refers, it will be found to possess a great deal of added interest to-day:

"THE AUTHOR OF 'VIVIAN GREY.'—There was a good deal of opposition to young DISRAELI in Buckinghamshire at the recent English elections. But he seems to have stood his ground manfully, and refused to be put down either by clamorous or satanic. It is the custom of candidates when the High Sheriff declares them elected, to make short addresses to the electors and declare what they will do. Hisses and groans saluted DISRAELI when so doing; and as he began to speak there were loud cries of 'Oh!' and 'Ah!'—the ejaculatory of which DISRAELI denounced as the spot as 'gaping orators,' 'malodorous owls,' etc., and here's more 'brilliant remarks' as he would whose metaphors is a hiss,' etc., &c. Further on, a scene like this occurred, (some one in the crowd having bawled out to him 'speak quick!')

'Speak quick!' retorted DISRAELI. 'It is very easy for you to speak quick, when you only utter a string of unintelligible, (Loud cheers and laughter.) Base! When I speak I must measure my words. I have to open your great thick head, (Laughter.) What I speak is to enlighten you. If I bawl like you, you will leave the place as ignorant as you entered it.' (Renewed laughter.)

This scene is quite equal to some with which our young orators at the West are familiar. But we doubt whether any of them could have stood his ground better than did the author of *Vivian Grey.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

People whose propensities and social training give them a fondness for beer, will be interested in learning that the hop-vines of the North-west are covered with lice this season, thousands of which are picked off with the hops, and will form an important ingredient in the beer soon to flow into the Eastern market. Whether this will make that inspiring liquid better or worse is a question yet to be decided. There can be little doubt that it will be quite as lively as that produced merely from the vegetable hop, and there is good reason to believe that it will have additional nutritious properties. It might be worth while for those self-constituted individuals, the scientists, to take hold of it first, and it, after a thorough trial, they pronounce it to be a wholesome beverage, the rest of mankind can visit the cockroaches with less interference.

We have heard of the peculiarities and eccentricities of "Jersey justice" on this side of the ocean, but the exploits of our comparatively respectable neighbor in the administration of law fall far short in brilliancy of those of the insular namesake which is peopled by the "toilers of the sea." A very respectable old gentleman named TRAVERS had the misfortune, very common the world over, to have a son who chose not to follow in his honorable footsteps, but betook himself to irregular courses, and finally brought up as bad boys are likely to do, before a Magistrate, charged with robbery. The venerable father, sufficiently afflicted, one would think, by the disgrace of his offspring, was punished and the crime recorded against him because he did not prevent it, although no evidence was given or required that he was cognisant of the offense at all. The Island of Jersey seems to need light on the principles of justice as adopted by civilized nations.

Men have a variety of ways of testifying their devotion to a great and good cause, or to a small and bad one, as the case may be. The most truly Hibernian of all that we have heard of is that of a company of Romanists in Savannah, who held a meeting a short time ago, and after a long preamble on the charms of old Ireland, and the virtues of her noble sons, adopted a resolution to contribute of their substance for the erection of a monument to the memory of O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S mother. Of the many excellent qualities of that respectable old lady we have no knowledge, any more than the gifted Puritans had who adopted the disinterested resolution, and we presume that the funds which Irish laborers must contribute to the Fenian cause or be unhappy, could not be better appropriated. It is certainly better than to have the officers of the Brotherhood appropriate them to their own use.

Inventing derivations for words is a very safe and satisfactory proceeding if the inventor is quite certain that the real origin of the word is not known to more intelligent people than himself. Many a classical scholar has gained credit for profound erudition by the exercise of this kind of ingenuity on the dead languages, but when living tongues are dealt with in the same way there is considerable danger that the would-be scholar will succeed only in exposing his own ignorance. Massachusetts once had a very shrewd political manager in Mr. ELBRIDGE GERRY, a name not unknown to fame and recorded among the signers of our national Constitution. This astute politician, when his State was divided into representative districts, so contrived the matter as to secure a goodly majority of representatives for his own party. This ingenious and statesmanlike process came to be known as Gerrymandering, and to this is owing a large share of the fame of Mr. GERRY, which has descended to posterity. In a recent number of one of the most respectable of London journals we find an elaborate article on the art of "Jerrymandering," in which we are told the Americans have long been adepts, and which we are also gravely informed derives its name from one "Col. JEREMIAH MAHER," who had "shown considerable ability in the practice." What will the GERRY family think of having their traditional glory disposed of in this manner?

The capabilities of the African race are not half developed yet, but there are some of the duties of good and valuable citizens in which they are by no means behindhand. We are told of an old negro of Mobile, Ala., who stands erect under the weight of eighty-seven Winters, and an equal number of the less rigorous seasons, in the proud consciousness that in that comparatively moderate period of time he has become the husband of seven wives, and the father of forty-one children. There can be no doubt that one of the wants of a great country is a supply of efficient fathers, and that *Ecuador* was quite correct in his conclusion that the world must be peopled, but at the same time there should be a limit to this sort of thing, and we are of opinion that the "inferior race" has reached quite a satisfactory development in this direction, if this Mobile patriarch be accepted as the standard.

It is not for the many interesting traits of character exhibited by dogs, snakes, fishes and other intelligent subjects of the animal kingdom, our story-tellers would be deprived of an invaluable store of material. The latest "remarkable dog story" appears in an Iowa paper. It would appear from the "faithful chronicler's" narrative, that a teamster of Davenport possessed a watch-dog, whose strong, though wayward affections, proved fatal to all his worldly prospects. To make use of a new quotation, "he loved not wisely, but too well," and the object of his attachment was one of his master's horses. Whether these two noble animals were wont to hold sweet communings together in their mutual stable, or whether the sentimental canine, for lack of a common language, "never told his love," we cannot know, but true it is, that, when the horse died, "only a few short weeks ago," his ardent adorer refused to be comforted, and laid down by the cold corpse and died of grief and starvation.

The Prussian officers around the battlements of Metz seem to find time and opportunity for the joyful occasions of this life, and even think of marrying and giving in marriage amid the scenes of carnage and slaughter. A very pleasant little episode is related of Lieut. VON PAPEN, of the Fifteenth Infantry, who received a severe wound at the battle of Gravelotte, on the 18th of August. The news reaching his faithful betrothed in Westphalia, she immediately set out to attend him in what was supposed to be his last hours. Her gentle ministration, however, rescued the gallant officer from the brink of the grave, and in less than a month from the day when he was struck down in the midst of a terrible battle, their nuptials were celebrated, the military chaplain officiating on the happy occasion. The young Lieutenant is still far from completely recovered, but has found a "kind physician," who will, no doubt, effect a perfect cure.

Notwithstanding the many immunities and exemptions from the rougher responsibilities of life which are allowed to the gentler sex, we have plenty of instances of their aspiring to the loftier sphere into which only masculine spirits can be admitted. It has heretofore been regarded as an altogether hopeless ambition, but there seems as length to be some small chance for the poor unfortunates whom nature neglected to furnish with a beard and the other prerogatives of manhood. The *Democrat*, of Cowdy, Maryland, *News* says that a daughter of Mr. STACK, of Fredericksburg, recently set out for Philadelphia in male attire. She soon afterward returned home, but refused to resume her coat of feminine habiliments, insisting, in the face of the incredulity of her own parents, that she was a man. The editor, who tells the story seriously, adopts the conclusion that there was a bona-fide change of sex, which, he says, is attested by the growth of a mustache, a piece of evidence one would hardly dare expect.

Social standing, rightly considered, is a good thing, and very desirable to have, even for a man occupying an official position; but while there are so many different standards for judging of a man's standing in society, possibly the safest is to postpone the decision of the matter from

quite as good a test of the fitness of his appointments. A citizen of an English town which sets its claims for respectability very high, recently obtained an appointment from the Government, when his fellow-townsmen protested against his occupying the position because he had not what they deemed the requisite "social standing." He was a man of wealth, and no one doubted his abilities or his integrity, but he had acquired his earthly possessions by an honorable career as a tallow-chandler, and finding that a lucrative business, new fit to receive his interest in it. This seems to have made his social position very slippery, and to have rendered him in some mysterious way for superintending the weighing of wax candles and other merchandise as a Custom-house. They have made humble natures in England.

The sagacious magistracies of Nottingham, England, have decided that cutting off a dog's ears is a very slight offense, not because it is not a painful process for the poor abused fanciers, but because it is "*en sommes, a practice.*" The ground of the charge is supposed to be cruelty, and a learned Professor testified that the ears of the dog are exceedingly sensitive, as one might naturally suppose from the uses for which they are intended; and yet the fact that the offense is common is the reason why it is should not be punished. This is a very peculiar kind of logic, and may possibly be that which some of our own magistrates have adopted. Perhaps the reason why murder and other heinous crimes escape punishment here is because they are such common practices. Suppose this system of administering justice were carried out fully and penalties relaxed just as fast as crimes increase, where would it end? We say nothing of the merits of the dog case, but it is the logic of the decision which claims our admiration.

Women are often accused of not being magnanimous toward each other, but many instances may be found to prove the contrary. A story is told of a lady in the neighborhood of Boston, who was wooed and won by a returned army Surgeon, and soon afterward learned that her husband had had experience in wooing and winning once before, and that his former wife was still living down in Maine. As soon as the lady in question had ascertained these facts, she began a correspondence with the deserted woman, which brought out the whole story, and ended in inducing wife No. 1 to go from Maine, where she was living in great poverty, with two or three children on her hands. Now the two wives of the gracious surgeon are living together in perfect amity, and taking care of the children with equal affection and solicitude. Meantime, what has become of the much-married man the tantalizing story-teller has neglected to inform us.

FINE ARTS

Effect of the War—New Pictures and Sculpture—Le Jugement de Paris—Specimens by Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Hamilton, Tadema, Achenbach, Zamacois and Others.

The war has, of course, had the effect of stopping the importation of French pictures, with the exception of such as were in other countries when communication between Paris and the rest of the world was cut off. It has been rumored that several private collections of pictures were transferred from Paris to Belgium and England soon after the war commenced, but dealers here who were in Paris up to the commencement of hostilities say that it is very doubtful whether any such precautions were taken, as the Parisians were too confident of victory to think such transfers at all necessary. Until, therefore, the hosts now assembled round belagured Paris disperse, or are dispersed, French pictures are likely to be very scarce in the market. But if we cannot have pictures, we are, it seems, to have artists. ROSA BONHEUR, GEROME, MEISSONIER, GALLAIT, GIBERT, and others of lesser note are already in London, and will doubtless pay a visit to this country. ROSA BONHEUR, we believe, has long contemplated such a visit for the purpose of studying the wild cattle of our prairies, and BARYE, who was here a few years ago, has long expressed his intention of renewing his acquaintance with this Western World and its people.

NEW PICTURES.

There are few painters who can invest a simple landscape with the interest which KOSE-KOSE contrived to throw into his. A fine specimen of this master than the one now on exhibition at the Schaus Gallery, in Broadway, it has not been our lot to see, and we doubt whether one exists. Admirable in color and perspective, and truthful in its adherence to the forms of nature, it strikes the spectator as once as a composition of no ordinary merits; and yet how simple it is. A few grand old trees with knotted trunks and spreading foliage, a well-worn path beneath, a few cattle, a peasant girl, a dog, and in the distance a glimpse of sky and mountains, on which falls the radiance of an unclouded sun. The picture, though painted some years ago, is fresh as if just from the easel. In the same gallery is E. WILLEM'S "Le Jugement de Paris." The painter has modernized the story. Enone, telling of her wrongs, says:

Then to the bower they came—
Naked they came to that smooth-swarded bower,
And at the fountain head, where the fire,
Violet, smarious and subdued,
Lotos and lilies,
On the true top a crested peacock lit,
Spoke slowly his high boast, while I sang low.

We have nought of all this here, perhaps, the cloud and the peacock. Instead of the Queen-like Juno, Pallas and Idalian Aphrodite, "fresh as the foam new bathed in Paphian wells," we have three stately court beauties, one dark, two fair, and for "beautiful Paris, evil-hearted Paris, coming from sedgy Simois all alone," we have the Court Jester, a little sturdy fellow, all in red. The scene is laid in the court-yard of a palace. The three beauties have just descended the steps, the traditional peacock is perched on the railings, and the jester, apple in hand, is gravely considering to which of the three ladies he shall give it. The dark one is drawn up to her full height, and is evidently of the opinion that there should be no doubt whatever as to whom the apple belongs. The fair one on the right is by no means so haughty or so confident. Between them poses a feat younger, fresher and lovelier than either, and to which we should certainly award the coveted prize were we the little jean in red. The expressions are finely rendered. The flesh coloring is perhaps a little cold. The attitudes are natural and dignified, and the draperies, for it must be understood that unlike the goddesses our beauties are fully clothed, admirably painted. The textures, indeed, are rendered with surpassing skill, yet this portion of the picture is, as it should be, subordinated to the more important parts. The painting was intended for the grand exhibition at Paris, but, we believe, was not finished in time. It is an admirable specimen of WILLEM'S style. Very different to this in treatment are two pictures by LAMACOIS—a water-color, representing a court jester leaning against a wall, and "The Decoration." The first is distinguished by all this painter's well-known brilliancy as a colorist. The second represents a young and handsome man attired in court costume, who has just received a decoration and is admiring it and himself at the same time in a mirror. The color is well subdued. The face is a trifle hard, but the attitude is admirable, and the accessories painted with wonderful skill. Among the landscapes is a fine specimen of JAMESON, "The Wild Mare," truthful in form and color. In the same gallery we also notice two cherubs' heads protruding from a window, cut in marble by Miss E. WHITNEY, of this City, at present studying in Rome. The idea is a pretty one, and the execution, if not very strong, shows careful and conscientious study.

THE COURT GALLERY.

On Monday, this gallery, which has been closed for a few days, will reopen with a brilliant display of pictures of recent importation and a few by native artists. Conspicuous the piece of boom is Mr. M. J. HEADE'S recently-finished "Mountain Scenery in Jamaica." The picture is about the same size as that painted by Mr. CHURCH for Mrs. Cone, of Hartford, and strongly resembles it in outline. The treatment, however, is very different. Mr. HEADE, during one of the sterling efforts of brilliancy of color that Mr. CHURCH'S glowing pictures of tropical scenery have called forth, has chosen to paint in a low tone, and the result is a picture of much greater depth and richness than that of his rival. The tropical luxuriance of vegetation with which Mr. CHURCH loves to adorn his foregrounds is not here. In place of it we have a few rocks, palm trees, and half a dozen figures, the last somewhat carelessly thrown in. The color, too, is somewhat sober for modern taste. The distance and the sky are, however, well massed, the perspective good, and the general effect harmonious and striking. It is, doubtless, a very faithful, and conscientious representation of a scene somewhat difficult to put on canvas. Were the color less subdued, it might be classed as one of the finest pictures produced this season. In the same gallery we notice a Scotch scene by ROSA BONHEUR—half a dozen sheep grazing on a mountain top. The animals have all the variety of expression and attitude with which this artist knows so well how to invest her creations. Near by is G. H. BOUGHTON'S "Sheep Shearers." Over (Hide) Time is a capital subject, with plenty of humor. Two lasses, full-jawed by a boy, are just returning from the fields. At the road-side grass, a few sheep, scattered over by a shepherd and his dog. The faces of all, dog included, are fine, and a wealth of most worsted and hard facts. His contribution is a true representation of "peasant life as seen under its less favorable aspects. The other, in casual with Mr. BOUGHTON'S pictures, is very cold. In quite different style to this is BOUTIGNONE'S "Broken Heart," a young lady, very much drooping, is lying in her mother's arms. In her hand are a few withered rose-leaves, and on her face is one of the grief of one who has loved and lost. At a piano is seated another lady. The composition has all the brilliancy of color and skillful painting of details which BOUTIGNONE'S pictures invariably possess, but its principal fault lies in the absence of interest shown by the other actors in the melancholy event. Into these groups of full-colored figures, by ROMAKAU, he is in his best style. The face is lovely, though somewhat stern and proud. Frau v. KNAUS we have two peasant children, taking up the arm which the father, who stands on the hill above, has just mown. The figures of both children are admirable, and the expression of the girl's face most sweet and innocent. The perspective of the figure on the hill, however, seems to be hardly correct. A moonlight scene, by ADENBACH, and the interior of a guard-room, by P. C. GOETZ, will also attract attention. The details of dress, and the attitude of the two sleepy soldiers in the latter painting are admirably given. The color, too, is wonderfully truthful. By PECHIN, SHERMAN, WARD and VON MEYER, small specimens of their powers are to be seen. Of these, the first, by a young Belgian artist, now famous, ALEX. PAPERE, His pictures are held at fabulous prices in London, and this is the first ever brought to this country. It represents a lady accompanied by a lovely boy, and followed by a footman, entering a church. The subject of religious devotion, in each case, is finely rendered. From MEISSONIER we have a "Soldier at the King's Guard," stern and handsome and brilliantly attired. SCHREYER sends a large picture representing a horse tied up outside a gypsy's tent, and shrinking from the night wind which blows and scatters the snow-flakes around. It is admirably and broadly painted, but with more attention to detail than SCHREYER usually devotes to his paintings. The expression and attitude of the animal are finely rendered. Above we have but glanced at the most striking pictures. Many others of merit have equally worthy of notice to those we have mentioned, and among them MOSLER'S (a Western artist) "Just Moved." The subject is not a very pleasing one, but the expressions are good and the details well given.

A SUNKEN LAKE

One of the Natural Wonders of the Thunder Bay Region.

We extract the following from Prof. N. H. WINCHELL'S recent report on the Thunder Bay Region:

Sunken Lake, in Sec. 22, T. 58, N. R. 6 E., is a remarkable example of the effect of subterranean erosion. I have before described the lake in full. Suffice it to say that the South Branch of Thunder Bay River disappears entirely in time of low water beneath a ledge of Hamilton limestone. But in time of high water, when the waters of the subterranean channel will not admit the whole volume of water, and after filling the basin of a little lake, which is nearly a mile in length, it passes overland through the channel represented as its bed on the maps. During half the year, however, this channel is one day south of the lake.

During a recent trip up the Lake Huron shore, north of Thunder Bay, it was one of my objects to examine the reported outlet of this river into Lake Huron. On the south side, and near the head of the deep, crooked bayou, tributary to Little

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK: SUNDAY, OCT. 16, 1870.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor agree to make exceptions, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

It is rumored at Tours that the large force of Prussians before Orleans have surrendered to the French with all their artillery. No particulars are received and there is consequently much excitement. M. KERATRY, the Chief of Police, who escaped from Paris on Thursday in a balloon, reports that the sortie of the 13th was a splendid affair. The Prussians sustained considerable loss, and their batteries were dismounted. Yesterday a body of Franc-Tireurs attacked a squad of Wurtemburg cavalry in the forest of Fontainebleau, and drove them to Melun, where the Prussian garrison retreated and a large amount of provisions and stores fell into the hands of the French.

Conflicting reports are received of the courage of the Parisians. A Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* says that there is no lack of courage there; and adds, "on my honor, the Prussians can never get in;" another of the London *Post*, declares that it is all sham heroism, and the Government is as blustering, weak and incompetent as the people; and M. GAMBETTA has issued a proclamation citing the new evidence of courage just given by the Parisians. Meanwhile it is pretty certain that work is constantly going on in the defenses within the city, and preparations making to resist whatever attacks are made. A deserter from Metz reports that bread and salt are entirely exhausted there, but there is still an apparent plenty of other provisions. The formal siege of Soissons and Verdun are begun, and the bombardment of Naw-Breisach continues with vigor. The result of the first day's bombardment of the latter is given as seven killed, twenty-one wounded and ten buildings burned.

Our London correspondent declares that Gen. BURBAKINE will succeed only in getting three Americans safely out of Paris, who yet remain there. BISMARCK insists on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, and JULES FAVRE declares that the nation shall perish before it shall yield to such conditions. A dispatch from Tours asserts that negotiations looking to peace are still going on actively, and indicates that something is yet expected of Gen. BURBAKINE's mission. The Government has sent a circular to its representatives abroad, refuting by historical proof BISMARCK's argument, that liberal France had ever desired conquest or worked against German unity.

Our London correspondent telegraphs that no more trouble is feared in Paris from the Socialiste. Our Havre correspondent notes the arrival of 14,000 Springfield rifles by the *Lafayette*, from New-York. The Irish ambulance corps has also arrived, and the belief is expressed that when opportunity is offered it will take its share in the fighting. The London *Times* calls on the Government to enforce the Enlistment act against Irishmen departing for the purpose of entering the French service. Our correspondent at Rouen states that there will be a great scarcity of food this Winter, not only in France but throughout Europe, and supply will be anxiously looked for from America.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

An iron vessel in a ship-yard at Newcastle-on-Tyne fell over, yesterday, crushing about forty workmen, of whom twelve were killed.... A fire occurred in the ship-yard of the LAIRD BROTHERS, at Liverpool, yesterday, occasioning a loss of $30,000, and throwing about 1,000 operatives temporarily out of employment.... Several vessels, both English and American, have been wrecked or badly injured on the coast of Great Britain, within the last few days, but no serious loss of life is reported.... The Newmarket Races close to-day. The sweepstakes were taken by Baron ROTHSCHILD's *King Tom*.... The officers of the London and County Bank deny the arrest of JONES at Toronto, for robbery there. RINDLAY, SON & Co., of Liverpool, have not suspended.... Two hundred and ninety Papal Zouaves were landed at Liverpool, yesterday, on their way home. Most of them are Canadians.... Victor EMMANUEL has published a decree establishing equality among the Roman Catholics. The Italian flag at Civita Vecchia has been replaced by the Ensign Commander.... MAZZINI is excepted from the amnesty.... FIX CERVETTI has a place in the Council vice BONACCI.... There was a report in London, yesterday, that Prince AMADEUS had consented to accept the Spanish Crown.... The Emperor of Austria has completed the Austrian and Hungarian delegations to meet at Pesth on Nov. 21.

GENERAL.

WM. GAGE was convicted of murder in the second degree yesterday, at Mansfield, Ohio, for throwing a train of cars from the track and thereby killing one man and injuring several others. He will be sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

WILSON, the murderer of Warden WILLARD, of the Connecticut State Prison, after abstaining from food for nine days and four hours, accepted his evening rations yesterday. A motion for a new trial is proposed to be the cause of his resting in his cell and sickness.

The Coroner's jury, at Haverhill, Mass., have rendered that Mrs. BICKFORD killed her son, and then committed suicide.

A fire at Charleston, West Virginia, recently destroyed business and stock to the amount of $100,000.

The Yale College Scientific Excursionists arrived at Fort Bridge, Wyoming, on Friday last, on their return from the mountainous regions of that Territory, in which they had made some interesting discoveries.

JOSEPH LITTLE won the billiard championship of the Pacific Coast, on Friday night, by beating JOHN F. MCCLERNY.

The Archbishop of Quebec died on Friday night, at the age of seventy-two.

A destructive fire occurred at Orangeville, in the Province of Ontario, on Friday night, destroying eleven stores and hotels, and occasioning a loss of over $60,000.

The postponed race of Tuesday at the Gloucester Park, Troy, was trotted yesterday, and won by *Fanny Fern*. Best time, 2:28.

Yesterday was very generally observed in the cities of the South, as a day of mourning for the death of Gen. LEE.

The total number of deaths from yellow fever, at Mobile, Ala., since the 1st ult., is 372.

The Republican Traitors.

The men who claim to belong to the Republican Party, and who are in reality its bitterest enemies, met last evening to do the bidding of their real masters—TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL. People may think that it required no slight degree of impudence for any man calling himself a Republican to stand up on a platform, at a time like the present, and attempt to paralyze the action of the party at the instigation of those enemies to public decency and order, the Tammany "Ring." But some allowance must be made for their position. They are wearing the livery of the enemy and eating his bread. They are under a compact to do the bidding of TWEED & Co., and they must either do it or be turned out of office. TWEED's lash over their back is a good deal more terrible to them than fears of public contempt; and as for self-respect, they cannot very well lose what they never had. With Mr. TWEED's chains clanking upon their wrists, they could scarcely be expected to show a spark of manliness, much less to worry themselves about considerations of fidelity to party. They look upon politics simply as a means of earning a dishonest livelihood, and upon the public as a poor, spiritless, incapable entity, warranted to submit to any outrages which unprincipled conspirators may choose to inflict upon it. They behaved according to their kind last night. Mr. DANIEL D. CONOVER was the fugleman, and Mr. TWEED doubtless stood somewhere behind the door to keep his lackeys up to the mark.

It is quite clear, not to mince the matter, that all the notoriously corrupt Republicans ought to have been kicked out of the party long ago. They have brought nothing but discredit upon it—they have crippled every effort to reform abuses, and have even made promised reforms a pretense for putting themselves and their dependents in office under Tammany—just as Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, the Mr. Facing-Both-Ways of the day, has contrived to do. While Republicans in the rest of the State have been striving to do their duty, these Tammany hirelings have only been anxious to find an opportunity for betraying our camp into the hands of the enemy. If the system which has nurtured them had been abolished some time ago, this great City would not now be at the mercy of reckless plunderers. Gov. HOFFMAN would not have been enabled to pack the Bench with dishonest Judges, and Mr. JAMES FISK would not insult public decency every day, at the expense of the Erie shareholders. There is a remedy for every source of dissension and weakness in the Republican Party, except this one. A business man can manage his affairs very well so long as his partner is not betraying him to a rival. Any open danger it is easy to face, but the snake in the grass is always likely to be troublesome. The only way is to try to make an end of him, and this course of treatment must be adopted with the Republicans who have sold themselves out and out to TWEED and his accomplices. After our recent experience, we hope there will be no hesitation in dealing sharply with MANIERRE, "HANK" SMITH, "RUBE" ANDREWS, and all their fellow-renegades, big and little. Men who wear the Tammany badge must be placed beyond the reach of bringing shame and disgrace upon the Republican Party.

Ought Neutrals to Export Arms to a Belligerent?

Our readers, without doubt, perused with interest the telegraphic dispatch from London in a recent issue of this journal, giving in detail the demands of Count BERNSTORFF upon the British Government, as to the observance of neutrality between the combatants. One can only say of them that if they are not legal demands, they ought to be. International law is a code of comparatively modern birth. It is simply a set of precedents and customs between nations, resting on the principles of justice and common sense. These customs or rules have grown up through the exigencies of the case, and have been confirmed by practice, and finally have been incorporated, in part, in treaties between various Powers, and in municipal legislation. Many of the principles lying at the foundation of them have not even yet been fairly settled, and the practice of different nations differs somewhat from one another.

Thus the French and Continental view, as might be expected, has urged the rights and protection of neutrals to a greater extent than have the British authorities. And till recent times the United States have always upheld the claims of neutrals more than those of belligerents. To add to the uncertainty in regard to international law, there is no final Court of appeal to adjudicate on its doubtful points, and no penalty for its violation. It is true that the legislation of, for instance, this country and Great Britain, and their subsequent practice, have perhaps definitely settled certain mooted points in the law of nations as between them. It is also true that the recent treaties of the European Powers have apparently fixed certain great customs in the dealings of nations at war, both toward themselves and neutrals. Still, even as respects these points, a thousand side questions arise which no one can settle, and when belligerents violate the unwritten national agreements they had entered into, there is no power to punish them.

If Germany, at this time, should choose to forget the Treaty of Paris, and commission privateers against French commerce, there is no penalty to attach to the measure except the reproach of public bad faith. One of the grand future conquests of civilization and Christianity, perhaps a century hence, and equal in its effects on human progress to any civil institution ever devised, will be an "International Court" between nations, pledged to adjudicate, to legislate, and to punish. Such a Court would do more to prevent wars, and to mitigate the horrors and injustices of existing wars, than any expedient ever devised by the wit of man.

Among the doubtful questions not yet fully decided is international law, is that about "contraband of war," which is now so earnestly debated between Lord GRANVILLE and Count BERNSTORFF. The principle at the bottom of the proposition in regard to contraband is, that it is not just that a neutral Power should aid in carrying on a war with a Power with which it is at peace, and where it incurs none of the risks of war. Accordingly it is recognized by nearly all authorities that exports of arms, powder, and other material of war, by a neutral Power for the use of a belligerent are forbidden, and are liable to seizure; the right of a belligerent to seize them resulting from his right to prevent military aid being given to his opponent. The neutral, on the other hand, has his rights. Lord GRANVILLE will probably say to the Prussian Ambassador, that a belligerent has no right to cut off all neutral commerce, and, though private exports of arms may support the other belligerent, they are a portion of neutral commerce, carried on at the risk of the parties engaged. Our own Government and the British have been consistent in this principle, that the private export, as a commercial transaction of arms and munitions of war, is not a hostile act by the neutral, but simply the export of contraband at the risk of the individual owner. If the belligerent finds it, he can seize it, and the neutral merchants must lose the cargo. The British dealt with the South during the rebellion on this basis, and both this country and England are now exporting arms to France, under this custom or rule. The British factories, it is said, have already sent out 160,000 fire arms to France, and our own many thousands. Though this is a practice recognized by our own and the British legislation, it is manifestly one opposed to the spirit of international law.

Here are neutral Powers, without any of the risks or losses of war—for in this case one belligerent cannot interfere with this commerce—helping to arm and provide the other belligerent, and thus protract a cruel war. Suppose that in our own civil war we had not held command of ports, and that Great Britain had been able to export a continual supply of powder, guns, and cannon to the rebels, so that the struggle might be lengthened for years—would not our Government at last have complained most bitterly, and perhaps have finally taken the ground that open war with England was better than this neutrality, which secretly supported war? There ought clearly to be a new section in the International Code, forbidding all exports of arms and munitions of war by a neutral to a belligerent, and then municipal legislation should make its violation a transgression of the local law, and liable to punishment; and neutral Governments should recognize their obligations to prevent such exports.

A Royal Love-Match.

That a royal Princess should marry the heir to a Dukedom is not, on the face of it, a very remarkable circumstance. But when it is considered that the Princess is of the royal family of Great Britain, which for more than two hundred years has admitted of no alliance save with personages who possessed what is called a royal descent, the incident assumes the character of a new historical as well as social innovation. The Princess LOUISE is to be the fortunate subject of the latest royal concession to the dictates of affection and common sense. She is the fourth daughter of Queen VICTORIA, and is in her twenty-third year. The young man who is to be admitted within the magic circle of royalty is GEORGE, Marquis of Lorne, and eldest son of the Duke of ARGYLL. He is twenty-five years of age, is private secretary to his father, in his capacity of Secretary of State for India, and has given evidence in sundry literary productions of considerable talent. Tracing on the mother's side, an ancestry which connects him with the ancient house of LEVESON-GOWER, and being himself heir to possessions which include the largest portion of a Scottish county, and being, likewise, the prospective chief of the Clan Campbell, and the lineal descendant of the great MACCALLUM MORE—a personage who looms very large through the mists of Scottish antiquity—the bridegroom elect has every claim to be considered an eligible match. He has this additional recommendation—that he is not likely to become a dependent on the bounty of the nation. It would be difficult to find among free States a more exemplary instance of patience than that of the British tax-payer. He has carried for years, without much audible complaint, a burden to which Sinbad's Old Man of the Sea was a trifle. The decaying Princedoms of Germany have been made glad by his bounty, and every needy royal adventurer of Protestant faith in Europe, has looked forward to a British Princess as the winning number in the lottery of life. But even British patience has its limits. The Crown Prince of Prussia was a most unexceptionable match, Prince LOUIS of Hesse was a respectable alliance, the Prince of TECK has become nearly as popular as the buxom Princess MARY of Cambridge, whom he espoused, but Prince CHRISTIAN, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, was more than even British loyalty could very well stand. He was said to have contracted a morganatic marriage by which he had as many children as he has names. It was known that he was a rover, and it was more than suspected that he ill-treated his wife. English journals which can afford to be outspoken lampooned him. The *Tomahawk* pursued him with consistent invective, beginning with a famous cartoon entitled "a beggar on horseback," representing the German Princeling perched on the shoulders of the British lion. The people grumbled, and cursed the Royal Marriage law which makes the disposal of a Princess an affair of State. But there was no help for it. A beggarly Prince was thought more eligible than the wealthiest of British nobles.

The rumored consent of the Queen to what is unquestionably a marriage of affection, as well as a concession to popular sentiment, will be looked on as a calamity among the polysyllabic-named Princes of Germany, and will be hailed as an instance of returning good sense on the part of Queen VICTORIA by the British people. It will doubtless assist in reviving the waning popularity of the royal family. In addition to this, it has a political significance which cannot be overlooked. There is nothing very democratic in the marriage of a Princess with a Duke; but, as the French say, it is only the first step that is difficult, and once the royal marriages have got out of the charmed circle of Princes, the descent to an eminent commoner is not very far off. Thus is the irresistible current of democracy felt even where its influence is ignored, and thus do we find the first faint indications of social leveling help to prepare the way for the realization of the dream of the Republicans of the Old World—the United States of Europe.

Kentucky Dialectics.

Five gentlemen of Kentucky met, the other day, in the pleasant City of Columbus, and proceeded to settle some trifling disagreement in the suitable fashion peculiar to some gentlemen. We have before reverted to the advantages of this method of discussion, and the value of an argument which not only vindicates the justice of one's position, but finishes dispute and disputant at once. In this case, however, the opposing dialecticians seem to have been all in the wrong, or all in the right—we hardly know which. That is to say, the forcible method of reasoning adopted by each, proved so convincing, that of the party such as were not slain outright were left on the field of contest in a dying condition. The vigor of their ratiocination was only exceeded by its variety; for the discussion lasted but three minutes, and in that short space of time two of the participants were stabbed to death, one had his skull fractured with a club, one was shot fatally, and one, an obstinate fellow, truly, had to be not only stabbed, but beaten into unconsciousness and conviction. This result, it must be admitted, shows a creditable degree of energy and promptness, and a sense of the value of time, not always associated with our notions of chivalry.

If this sort of thing is to be kept up in Kentucky, Tennessee must look to her laurels. Her *preux chevaliers* may blow each other to pieces over the game of tenpins, or pistol one another in the praiseworthy effort to decide whether or not a porter-house steak should contain a bone. But they cannot hope by such bagatelles of bloodshed to attain the supreme height of this Columbus massacre. With one or two more affairs of a like description, Kentucky will have fairly asserted the propriety of her title as the "Dark and Bloody Ground." She will become, let us say, a very Mecca of murder, whither accomplished cut-throats of all parts will journey in solemn pilgrimage to pay their homage and improve in their profession. And if when they get to Kentucky, they can only be induced to emulate the example of these heroes, the world, perhaps, will be none the worse for their resolution.

A Sleeping Beauty.

A year or so ago the world was invited to marvel over the wonderful case of a Welsh girl who never took food. She had lived, as was reported, for a number of years without eating so much as a mouthful. The neighborhood of her home rang with what racing men would call her "staying powers" in going without her dinner. Sceptics who made obvious objections were met with the assurance that the girl had been watched night and day for weeks at a time. Not only had she been watched by individuals, but whole companies had mounted guard over her so as to make sure that the poor wretch consumed no surreptitious provisions.

At last her fame spread to London. Eminent physicians went down to see the new wonder, and published accounts confirmatory of her extraordinary powers. They admitted, that is to say, that they had never seen her eat. The secret was well managed, and detection was for some time skilfully deferred. The girl was dreadfully emaciated, and it was pretty plain that she did not eat much. This, in fact, was demonstrated in the sequel, for the girl ultimately died of starvation. In the meantime, the aim of the miserable creature—that of attracting attention, and becoming, even at such a cost, a kind of lion—had been fairly attained.

The young lady whom the Western papers are now talking about under the *soubriquet* of the "Sleeping Beauty," will probably enjoy a similar fortune; and she will, we may suppose, have an advantage over the Welsh girl in enjoying fame at a lower cost. This young person, it seems, never wakes up. Her case, which has been thought important enough to be brought before the St. Louis Medical Society, is certainly remarkable. According to Dr. J. T. EDWARDS, of Union City, Tenn., she has puzzled eminent physicians and naturalists by this chronic coma for more than twenty years. Her name is SUSAN C. GODSEY, and during over twenty-one of the twenty-nine years she has so far lived, she has never been awake more than eight minutes at a time. Like the Welsh girl, she takes very little nourishment, and that only twice a day. When she sleeps she does not appear to breathe, and a mirror held against her nostrils remains untarnished. "Not the lightest down," we are told, "suspended against her nose by a silken thread," will quiver in the slightest degree. When her condition became known, we are also told, physicians flocked from all parts of the country to see her. But "none were able to satisfactorily account for the phenomenon, although," very naturally, "many theories were advanced." Two physicians, DRS. REEA and GLOVER, are, it seems, in constant attendance on the girl; and although the former has visited her regularly for sixteen years, "he can still form no opinion regarding the cause" of her distemper. It is properly noted as a remarkable feature in the case that, while Miss GODSEY's hair has grown to a great length, "her finger-nails have not grown any since she was first stricken."

There are other interesting characteristics about this singular young lady. Of course she is very lovely, otherwise she would not deserve her *soubriquet*. She is happy in the possession of "a mass of dark auburn hair, well-formed forehead, dark hazel eyes fringed with heavy lashes, well-shaped nose and small mouth." But as a set-off to these charms, her mental acquisitions are inconsiderable. She retains what knowledge she possessed at eight years of age, but has not been awake enough since then to learn anything more. It is only justice to Miss GODSEY to add that Dr. EDWARDS stated before the Medical Society that he had known her family for a number of years, and "knew that there was no deception or humbug" in the matter. Under these circumstances the report to be rendered by the Committee of Five appointed by the Society to visit Miss GODSEY will be a document of interest and importance. Somnolency such as this is alleged to be transcends all authentic precedents of which we have any knowledge, and corroborative testimony with regard to it will be received with eagerness by the general public, as well as by the medical profession.

The Extravagant Prices.

More than five years have passed since the termination of our civil war. During this time the progress of the country has been very great. Population has increased, wealth has increased, and the credit of the Government has steadily advanced. Meanwhile, with a yield of cotton and cereals for each consecutive year hardly equaled by even exceptional years before, new territory has been opened to labor, insuring the continuance of similar results. The national debt has been so far, and, to many people, so unexpectedly diminished, as to appreciate materially all the Government's promises to pay. And yet, with all this prosperity, the buying power of the national paper money is so limited as to maintain at illogical prices nearly all the necessaries of life. With more land to cultivate, more grain to eat, and more cotton wherewith to clothe ourselves than any other nation, the cost of food and garments is higher here than in any other country.

It is natural that prices should rise during the prosecution of a costly war, and that they should return with slowness and reluctance to their usual rates after its close. But for reasons not difficult to point out, but impossible to justify, this return has in our case been far too slow. Almost everything we eat and wear is much dearer than five years after the war, it ought to be. The concentration of numbers in great cities will manifestly always bear a certain elevating effect on prices. But we in New-York are yet far below the population of foreign capitals, and in none of them today is the price of bread, meat, and clothes so high as here. Gold has gone down, and cotton has gone down, and grain has gone down, but those who buy the necessaries of life for home consumption do not, as they ought to do, profit by these declines. It is clear that too much toll is levied on products between the producer and consumer. Middle-men continue to avail themselves of the inflated condition of values during the war, and to absorb exaggerated and unreasonable profits. By mere force of habit, chiefly, this is assented to by the community, when it should be systematically resisted. Past accumulations are thus, in many cases, being swept away, to meet demands which the average gains from business are yearly growing less adequate to satisfy.

Prices, we repeat, are far too high, and this is especially true of large cities, and in them especially true of the necessaries of life. All this must be changed, and the longer change is deferred the more likely is it to come in the form of catastrophe. What is most important to the mass of the community is that they should have cheaper living and cheaper covering. But the prices of many other things are still swollen beyond reason, and though the efforts of speculators may temporarily sustain so unhealthy a condition, it must surely give place to one more sound and legitimate. The business of the country will never be what it should be until a universal gravitation of prices to a natural basis enables people to establish their affairs on solid grounds, as regards both the present and the future.

When people see a "Sabbath Festival" announced, under the direction of JAMES FISK, Jr., and Mrs. MONTALAND, they very naturally suppose that it is to take place in Mr. TWEED's garden on Fifth-avenue, and that it will be marked by copious libations of grog from the celebrated punch-bowl. It is easy to imagine TWEED, FISK, and all the rest of that devout company enjoying themselves under the fountain, singing the chorus in "Le Petit Faust," which is very appropriate to their condition, and which sets forth their determination to die in what the translator calls their "final excesses:"

"Assis gaiment dans les larmes
Que trequentent ces demoiselles,
N'ous voyons passer les gendres
Qui nous soutient nos belles"—

the "gandins" in this case being the Erie shareholders and the tax-payers of New-York, who pay all expenses. It appears, however, that the pious entertainment in question is to take place elsewhere, and that MONTALAND, that sweet ministering angel, is to preside over the revels, and to lift up her voice in a song by OFFENBACH, which is the nearest thing to a sacred melody she ever learnt. Mr. FISK at a "Sabbath Festival" must be a quickening sight, and it is a pity the sober New-Englanders who lately visited him did not stop long enough to see it. They might then have perceived that Mr. FISK can afford to make Sunday hideous, or play any other pranks he may choose in a community which patiently submits to all his insults.

As we pointed out on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, there were two sides to the commercial effects of the war on this country. The first has already been felt in the stoppage of the flow of capital to our great railroad and other enterprises, mainly in the West. The second, according to our special dispatch of this morning, will shortly be experienced in the greatly-increased demand for our cereals all over France and Germany. The one country had been, to a great extent, swept clean utterly of the yield of the last harvest, but of the materials and appliances necessary to prepare for the next year's crop. The other has been drained both of food and men, and the people enter on the new year with a greatly-diminished reserve of food, and a smaller cultivated area prepared for the next season. That we shall gain by the one result as much as we have lost by the other is questionable; that we shall gain largely there can be no doubt.

Gasconade is a word of French origin, and seems at present to be very fully illustrated by what is going on in Paris. The most strictly neutral observer is probably, at the present moment, rather disposed to rejoice over the successes of the beleaguered garrison, but the persistent and childish exaggeration of the French dispatches is sufficient to cool the ardor of even the warmest friends of France. With the Empire the era of lying was supposed to have terminated, but, to go no further back than the official account of the sortie of the 13th, it is quite obvious that the Provisional Government is, to put it mildly, somewhat imaginative in its bulletins. Such an assumption it, of course, based on the contradictory accounts of the Prussians, but as they have uniformly been found to be much nearer the truth than their opponents, disinterested spectators can scarcely be blamed for yielding them a preference.

The *Evening Post* alleges that our opposition to Tammany is in some degree neutralized by the support we gave to the new charter when before the Legislature. Between our position then and our position now, there is, however, no difference whatever. With the Republican members of the Legislature, we accepted the new charter partly on its merits as an improvement upon that previously in force, but more especially in reliance upon promises made with regard to the working of the new order of things, indorsed and pressed upon us as these promises were by the Citizens' Association, which elaborated, argued the subject in a published memorial. Had the Citizens' Association really exacted the guarantees which its officers pretended they had exacted, or had the Democratic promoters of the charter kept faith with the Republicans in the Legislature, and with the public, much of the corruption and rascality of which we now complain would have been impossible. The failure to fulfill pledges made at Albany swells the infamy of TWEED and his gang. The charter which, under honest Republican administration, might have facilitated valuable reforms, has, by Tammany's treachery, been made a mockery and a snare. Surely, it is not "too late," as the *Post* insists, to wrest from Tammany the power it acquired by falsehood and fraud, and to confide to Republican hands authority which TWEED and his allies have basely prostituted.

There are some new theories about red sandstone which, if they stand the test of practice, will constitute highly-important discoveries. It is said, on high authority, that wheat grown above sandstone contains far more iron and phosphorus than wheat grown above coal. When we remember how much iron is needed for the blood and phosphorus for the brain of this generation, the consequence of this becomes manifest. Especially is the discovery, if it is one, of value to the literary and studious classes. It is pointed out, among other things, by advocates of its truth that insects take their color from the plants on which they feed, and plants from the soil on which they grow. Also, that the mighty red oxen of Devon thrive best on a sandstone soil.

The blockade of Broadway is a grievance from which nearly everybody suffers, but which nobody ever does anything seriously to prevent. The widening of the street at the City Hall Park may be pointed out as an exception, but so long as the street retains its old dimensions both above and below the Park, it is plain that the relief from widening it for a few hundred feet must be rather apparent than real. The blocks in Broadway are chiefly caused by heavy traffic, which might find passage on the east or west side. On the theory, we suppose, that Broadway is more amusing than the other parallel streets, the drivers insist on forcing their vehicles into the former thoroughfare. If it is impossible to reach this nuisance by municipal regulation, the Police might at least have discretionary power to turn heavy wagons off the street, except those bound to the next block from the one where they are found.

It is said that, although indistinguishable by dress from their men, the death-rate among the Prussian officers during the war has been enormously high. This can only arise from their throwing themselves into positions of the greatest danger, a course in which the better educated in the ranks are likely to follow them. When this is taken into account, together with the disease which must arise among the more delicately nurtured from exposure—no tents being allowed in the field—we begin to appreciate the vast losses that are the price paid by united Germany for her successes. The *Economiste* estimates her loss of young men to amount to not less than two hundred thousand by casualties of every sort, even should the war terminate now. What it may be with an indefinite continuance of hostilities can only be surmised.

We have received a large number of letters from correspondents on the subject of the Tweed and Erie Rings, and with reference to Gov. HOFFMAN and the Judiciary. We much regret that the demands upon our space compel us to omit many of these communications; but we shall publish a selection from them to-morrow, and hope thereafter to find room for at least a few twice or thrice a week.

Personals.

H. de Ussela, Spanish Consul-General at Washington, and Rear-Commodore Hudson, of the United States Navy, are up the Union-place Hotel. Gen. R. E. PEIRCE, of the United States Army, is at the Spingler House. Judge Colvert, of Springfield; Bishop Lee, of Iowa; Hon. D. E. HOLT, of Philadelphia, and Hon. E. H. DEAN, of Oswego, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Hazlehurst, of Georgia; Capt. S. E. Merrell, of the U.S. Army; Hon. J. S. Mackintosh, of Providence; Hon. W. B. Lawrence, of Michigan, and Hon. A. Fraser, of Boston are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Commodore S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut; Hon. Amos D. Wood, of Boston; Hon. E. E. Carrington, of Newport, and M. P. Kellogg, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Alonzo Cutler, of Indianapolis, is at the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatres—Review and Anticipations.

"The Two Roses," brought forward at Wallack's on Monday, has given the frequenters of that house the pleasure they most relish—a comedy, that is to say, of contemporaneous life tastefully mounted, and acted with talent and care. It is unexplainable that any piece at this theatre in which neither Mr. GILBERT nor Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALLACK nor Miss HENRIQUES appears, suggests a certain air if not of weakness, of strength withheld. Elsewhere the cast of such a play as now presented might be reckoned an excellent one, and we have no words of disparagement for the sterling artists who perform in it. We have, on the contrary, taken occasion to extol their efforts in terms of decided eulogy. To speak otherwise of such impersonations as those of the principals in "The Two Roses" would be unjust. Mr. FISHER, in particular, makes an admirable study of *Digby Grant*—makes that character, in fact, the true hero of the drama. Mr. BROUGHAM is quaint and amusing in his own peculiar way as *Jenkins*. Mr. MARLOWE is very good indeed in the blind organist, and The Two Roses themselves are all that an ardent and exacting fancy need paint them. For all this the comedy needs body, so to speak. The interest of the plot is insufficient to retain attention, which is reserved, therefore, for detached scenes; and although there are scattered through the dialogue some clever touches, and now and again some strikingly happy repartees, the context on the whole lacks vigor and originality. Since the first night it, however, runs much more smoothly, and if not destined to enjoy the long hold on popular affection retained by "Caste" or "Ours," "The Two Roses" will be seen by everybody with pleasure, and will leave behind only agreeable memories.... "Kabale und Liebe," (Love and Intrigue,) one of the most intense, if not the most artistic of SCHILLER's tragedies, was on Thursday night represented at the Fourteenth-street Theatre before a large and enthusiastic audience. The plot of this drama is one of those peculiarly distressing stories in which the German mind finds a peculiar delight, and the histrionic portrayal of the sorrows and sufferings of *Louise Miller* has always been a favorite with our Teutonic fellow-citizens. The story is simply this: A maiden of low degree is loved by the son of the Prime Minister of a corrupt German Court, whose father's ambition destines him to wed the next-of-kin of his sovereign. A letter to an insolent lover, forced from the unwilling *Louise* by the Minister's creature and Secretary as the price of her father's life, is used to persuade the young nobleman of his sweetheart's treachery, and the play ends in a delightfully tragic *mélange* of suicide and murder. The character of the heroine seems especially adapted to Mme. SEBBACH's great abilities, and she interpreted it with a sweetness, an elevated pathos and a profound and mournful tenderness which made a deep impression upon her hearers. Her acting in the latter scene in particular was exceedingly fine, and was aided by the admirable personation of the heartless Secretary, given by Mr. HARRY. Mlle. VANNEA infused into the rôle of *Lady Milford* all the force and dignity characteristic of a nature originally noble, though fallen, and the other parts were filled with care and precision by the members of this really fine company. "Kabale und Liebe" was repeated on Friday, and "Jane Eyre" was given yesterday for a matinee. For to-morrow, "Mathilde" is announced. Those of our readers who have not yet seen Mme. SEBBACH, should make it a point to do so before her engagement is over, or they will have to regret missing one of the finest artists that has ever appeared on the American stage.... "Le Petit Faust" has been given during the week at the Grand Opera-house, the only deviation in the performance being caused by the addition to it of the Duck Song, which Mlle. SILLY interprets with at least as much drollery as Mlle. THERESA, and without that person's coarseness. A revival of "La Grande Duchesse" is promised for this week, and opera bouffe is to alternate with "Le Petit Faust," until OFFENBACH's "Les Brigands" shall be ready for performance. The Sunday concerts at the Grand Opera-house can henceforward be attended as during last Fall and Winter. The first of the series occurs this evening, the opera bouffe company and Miss NELLY PERRIS being the principal singers.... "Little Nell and the Marchioness" remains upon the bills at Niblo's this week.... The reappearance of Miss LIZZIE EDWIN in "Cinderella" is announced at Lina Edwin's Theatre.... Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her company return to their first loves to-morrow, when they are to act and sing at Wood's Museum.... Concerts are now being given every Saturday afternoon at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the grand organ in use during the Boston Festival being the instrument. Dr. SCHUYLER and Dr. BRAMES were the organists yesterday. Dr. SCHUYLER played, with his accustomed skill, HESSE's "Theme and Variations in A," and BUCK's variations on "The Star Spangled Banner." Dr. BRAMES played the overture to "Poet and Peasant," and the march from MENDELSSOHN's "Athalie." The other artists were M. TOULMIN, harpist; Mr. DE SOLLA, tenor, and Miss MARIA BRAINERD, soprano. Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN presides at the organ on Saturday next.

Domestic Notes.

Miss LAURA KEENE was last week in Richmond, Va.... Mr. EDWIN ADAMS is to act in "Enoch Arden" in Syracuse, on Oct. 28 and 29.... Miss MOORE and Mr. WYNDHAM were last week in Louisville.... Mr. EDWIN BOOTH on Monday entered upon the second week of his engagement at De Bar's Theatre, in St. Louis.... Mr. J. S. CLARKE acted last week in Brooklyn and in Hartford.... The English Opera Troupe was last week in Chicago.... Miss GLYN has declined to continue her readings in Tremont Temple, the passages of the hall being unexpected, and many portions of her readings being marred in consequence of the noise of footsteps. She NOW reads in Horticultural Hall.... Mlle. NILSSON sings in Boston on Nov. 4.... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is reported in Syracuse.... Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS was last week in Albany.... Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT acted last week in Baltimore.... A series of Thomas concerts is projected for Chicago.... Mr. LINGARD was, last week, at the Chestnut-street Theatre.... Mr. BECKETT and company were, last week, in Evansville, Md.... Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was, last week, in Buffalo.... Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU was still in California on Oct. 2.... Miscellaneous persons are doing "Rip Van Winkle" to death throughout the country.... "Man and Wife" has been successfully produced at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia. Mr. BARROW HILL and Miss LIZZIE PRICE were the leading artists.... Mr. J. E. OWENS acted last week in Elmira.... Miss LYDIA THOMPSON performed last week in New-Haven.... The FLORENCINIS were last week in Washington.... The Boston papers are filled with praise of Mr. THOMAS' orchestral concerts.... Signori LEFRANC, SUSINI and REINA are singing in Montreal.

Foreign Notes.

AUBER and GOUNOD had arrived in London.... Mr. SANTLEY, who had been rather seriously indisposed, was recovering.... Folkestone was crowded with arrivals from France. At the Pavilion were Signor and Madame GARDONI, their son, two daughters, and two nieces.... Madame ARNOT, owner of one of a cluster of villas at Sevres, had gone to Berlin, and had placed her villa at the service of the ambulance corps for the wounded.... A new London theatre is said to be in contemplation; site, part of the unoccupied ground at the foot of London Bridge, formerly occupied by St. Thomas' Hospital.... The *Musical Standard* hears that Sir MICHAEL COS

NEW-JERSEY HOMES.

One of the Places of Refuge for Tax-Ridden New-Yorkers—Some of the Advantages at Living on the Other Side of the Hudson—Cheap Rents and Speedy Transit.

The high rate of taxation to which residents in this City are subjected is causing a diminution in our Metropolitan population, exceeding, probably, the influx of people annually received from cities and towns outside of Manhattan Island, and the numbers of foreign immigrants who remain in the City after landing. A large proportion of those who seek for homes beyond the City, and who are, nevertheless, compelled to live within easy riding distance of New-York, in order that they may carry on business here without being subjected to the extortionate demands of the "Ring" peremptants, who, like the horse-leech, are reiterating, with increasing vehemence every year, their cry of "Give, give," find ample home facilities in the towns and villages of New-Jersey, and especially in those of the northerly section of that State. The increase of population, in fact, which has marked Northern New-Jersey, during the past ten years more particularly, may be, for the most part, attributed to the cause above set forth, and the continuance of that increase is only another proof that people see no hope of any lessening of the burden of taxation so long as Tammany holds sway over the purse and property of our island population.

The owners of real estate are, of course, the first to feel the effects of this inordinate taxation, and are loudest in their complaints against the systematic robbery to which they are subjected. Such of our people, however, who live in hired tenements know that eventually the burden of high taxation is borne by themselves. Whenever the landlord finds that an increase of tax has been levied on his property, he invariably puts the additional oftentimes doubled and trebled) on the tenant; so that high and constantly increasing rents everywhere throughout the City have been sources of continual complaint. Owing to this cause, thousands leave the Metropolis every year, and take up their abode where they are not compelled to pay out all their earnings to the rapacious landlord or to the corrosonant tax-gatherer.

Few places in New-Jersey have profited by the exodus of our population to a greater extent than Elizabeth City. This place now has a population of 25,000 souls, and possesses every facility for supplying home-seekers with comfortable residences. Two lines of railway pass through the city—the New-Jersey Central, from New-York to Easton, Penn., thence to Pittsburg and the West; and the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, leading to Philadelphia, and thence South and West. On these two roads there are run, daily, 118 passenger trains, in the aggregate, or fifty-eight on each road, beside numbers of coal and freight trains, thus affording the amplest facilities for reaching and returning from the city, at almost any time between the hours of 4 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock midnight. By this means persons engaged in any city occupation may be assured of accommodation. The time occupied in reaching the city is so well graduated that it requires only forty-five or fifty minutes' travel after leaving Elizabeth, by either of these routes, to land one in New-York; or only five minutes more than is requisite to enable one to reach the City Hall from many points above the lower terminus of the Central Park. And it may be remarked, in this connection, that the liability to delay on the route is not half so great on either of these steam roads as it is on the route of any line of horse-cars that traverses our City thoroughfares. Commutation by either of the steam railroads above mentioned has been fixed at $65 50 per annum.

The item of rent is, of course, the most important one to be considered in connection with the subject of finding a home in the vicinity of New-York; and in this matter Elizabeth holds our weighty inducements to those in search of residences. Houses may be rented there at prices ranging from $200 to $3,000 per annum. A comfortable house of six rooms may be had for $260, and a larger one, containing eight rooms, within ten minutes' walk of the depot, generally rents for from $400 to $450 per annum. Residences containing eight rooms, if one chooses to go a short distance from the business centre of the City, may be obtained as an annual rental of $500. In these latter instances the tenant will have, in addition to the house itself, a garden plot extensive enough to enable him to grow an abundance of vegetables for family use. The area of these garden plots is generally equal in extent to six City lots, 25 by 100 feet each. For the same number of rooms that may here be had for $450, the denizen of this City has to pay in any desirable locality at least $800. Now, suppose he hires in Elizabeth, a residence for $450; add to this his commutation by railroad, $65 50, and we have his total rental amounting to $515 50. Take this amount from $800—the rent for the same number of rooms in any locality above Fortieth-street, and the residue is $284 50—the amount the tenant will save if he makes his home in Elizabeth. But, in addition to his actual rent, the tenant in New-York is obliged to pay at least ten cents per day for car-fare in leaving and returning home. This amounts to $37 50 annually, and swells his rent to $321 50, leaving him better off, if he lived in Elizabeth, at the end of the year, just $415 50—a sum which would go a great way to support an ordinary family.

To such as desire to own their residences, it may be said that lots may be purchased for from $250 to $400, according to location. A good building lot in a desirable locality may be bought for $800, and on this a very fair frame house may be put up for about $2,500, making the whole cost of the property but little more than the aggregate sum paid for three years' rent of eight rooms above Fortieth-street. It should be said, also, that Elizabeth has an ample water facilities, the schools, both public and private, and is filling up with a class of population in every way desirable. Vast numbers of most industrious mechanics, as well as more pecuniarily favored people, are making their homes in Elizabeth.

While there is an inducement in the way of cheap rents to attract people to this section of the country, it is well they should understand that the prevailing opinion, to the effect that provisions are cheaper in the rural towns than in the City, is false one. Everything of the character is regulated by the market prices in New-York, at any point within a radius of at least thirty miles from the Metropolis. For everything edible, as well as for fuel and clothing, the resident in any of these places must expect to pay just as much as if these articles were purchased in New-York in fact, if there be any difference in price, that difference is in favor of the City purchaser. This is singularly apparent as to the matter of fuel. Although hundreds of cars laden with coal from the Pennsylvania mining region pass through Elizabeth daily for New-York, the purchase of that material in the first-named place, will find that he can procure it no cheaper than it is sold in New-York. Board may be had at about the same rate as in New-York. Comfortable accommodations in this respect command, for a single gentleman, from $12 to $15 per week, and mechanics' board from $7 to $12 per week; prices being on the average about the same as those which obtain in this City.

Turning to a still more northerly section of the State, and following the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, we find numerous small towns springing up, and which are being fast populated by the over-taxed people whilom residents of the Metropolis. The Northern Road runs through the country lying on the west slope of the Palisade Ridge, from its intersection with the Erie Railway West of the tunnel, to Piermont, in Rockland County, the original terminus of the Erie Road. The largest of these towns between Jersey City and Nyack is Englewood, an active and flourishing village about fifteen miles from New-York, containing about 5,000 inhabitants within a radius of one mile from the railway station. This place has been built up within the past ten years. In earlier days it was known as "Liberty Pole," and there was one store and a little school-house located here, at which the children for miles around took their Winter's schooling. It now presents every appearance of thrift and enterprise. The lots, in what is styled the village proper, all have a frontage of 25 feet, and run to a depth of from 100 to 150 feet. Englewood is not incorporated as yet, but is governed by what is called a "Protection Society," which is chartered by the Legislature. Twelve marshals, residents of the place, are empowered to make arrests, and this system of police is so good that the village is kept unusually clear of depredators. Englewood forms part of Hackensack township, by the authorities of which—its Board of Road Commissioners—the local improvements are carried on. For the mechanic, however, whose daily occupation brings him to New-York at an early hour in the morning, and who quits work when the afternoon is far advanced, Englewood offers no inducements as a place of residence; for the reason that the trains of the Northern Road do not assemble in the hours to enable him to [illegible] for business purposes, or to return hither after his day's work is ended. To such as are not compelled to labor ten hours per day, however, and can afford to build their homes, there are many attractions at Englewood to draw them thither. Property has advanced rapidly in value, and is still increasing every year. A single instance will show the ratio of this advance: Six years ago a gentleman, now one of the most prominent in the place, bought a cottage house, in what was then little more than an open country district, for $3,650. After residing in it for two years he disposed of it for $6,000, and the same property was resold increasing every five years after the first purchase, for $7,000. Lots may now be purchased here for from $600 to $2,000. It is estimated that for $5,000—allowing $1,500 for the cost of a lot and $4,000 for the cost of building—a comfortable home may be secured at Englewood. The class of people who are able to secure homes of this character here, in the main, the population of the place—a most desirable class of citizens for any town, as every one must admit. There are quite a number of mechanics residing here, but nearly all of them are of the better-to-do order, and owners of their residences, and work in the town itself. Very few houses are to be hired here, the residence being in almost all cases house-owners. The few that are rented bring from $200 to $1,000 per annum. There are four churches and fine school facilities in the town; the streets are in excellent condition and well lighted. The communication by railroad is $65 per year. An Athenæum which is to contain a library, public hall, free reading-room, three stores and a bank is now being erected at a cost of about $65,000. The price of living is about the same as that which prevails in this City.

The above two instances will give a very clear idea of the character of the towns in Northern New-Jersey which are being populated by those who are driven out of this City by the inordinate and constantly increasing taxes that are being heaped upon the citizens of New-York.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Bishop BECKWITH, of Georgia, is spending a short vacation at the North.

The Wesleyans in Canada have 588 ministers and 66,347 members, including Indians.

J. F. BINGHAM, D. D., late a minister of the Congregational Church, has been recommended to the Bishop of Connecticut as a candidate for priest's orders.

Of sixty regular Episcopal parishes in the diocese of Bishop KEMPER, of Pittsburg, Penn., only one-fourth rent their pews. In all the rest the seats are free.

Three churches, with 310 communicants and 1,000 Sunday-school pupils, have been established by the Protestant Episcopal denomination in Nevada.

The Lutherans from Denmark, Norway and Sweden are generally classified as the Scandinavian branch of that denomination. They have about 140 ministers, 300 congregations and 60,000 communicant members.

The Episcopal Board of Missions acknowledges total receipts from "mite chests," since Oct. 1, 1869, of $114,268 70. The sums range from a few cents to $20, the average being about $8.

The whole property of Wesleyan University now amounts to $675,326, and the total income during the past year was $26,734, which will be increased $4,100 by recent donations.

Of the 1,269 congregations in the Southern Presbyterian Church, only 402 have pastors, and about 600 have regular or partial supplies, and about 420 are destitute of any stated ministry.

Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, formerly M. C. from Kentucky and Major-General in the Union army, but more recently Governor of the Territory of Montana, has united with the Baptist Church and become a minister.

The Sisters of St. Mary have opened their promised charity, at No. 206 West Fortieth-street. It is to be known as "St. Mary's Hospital for Children." They begin with fifteen beds, trusting to increase the number very soon.

The London Congregational Board has voted to adopt hereafter in the settlement of pastors the American system of councils, which shall certify to the regular standing in the denomination of the pastor.

In seven counties of Pennsylvania, with a population of 200,000, there is but one Baptist church in each county. In ten other counties, with an aggregate of nearly a third of a million people, there is no Baptist organization whatever.

The bell of the Presbyterian Church of Fredericksburg, Va., was melted down into Confederate cannon in 1863. Since that time the belfry has been vacant, but recently the congregation has purchased a bell weighing 1,524 pounds, which is now in place.

Rev. Dr. DAGGET'S resignation of the pastorate of Yale College Chapel has been accepted by the Society. No successor has been selected as yet. The different ministers in the Faculty alternate in taking charge of the services. The position is a hard and unenviable one.

Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, the famous military chaplain and lecturer of this City, has accepted a call of the First Presbyterian Church of Lowell, Mass., and assumed the pastorate under a systematic plan of weekly collections for the support of the gospel and a free church.

Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D., for many years well and favorably known here as the pastor of the Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Dutch Church, but more recently of the North Broadway Church in Philadelphia, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Rome, N. Y.

There was a refreshing directness in John's solution of this theological problem, propounded by his wife: "John, do you think we'll know each other in heaven?" "Of course; do you think we shall be bigger fools there than here?"

At Wooster, Ohio, on the 7th ult., a university of the first class, under the control of the Presbyterian Synod of Ohio, was opened. The buildings, though yet incomplete, have cost over $150,000. The endowment fund already amounts to a half million of dollars.

Rev. Mr. YARDLEY, of the Berkely Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., has, by his personal exertions during the past Summer, raised over $60,000 for the institution. The school is doing well, but needs a larger endowment to meet its needs.

The corner-stone of a grammar and divinity school was recently laid in Oregon. The grounds cover four city blocks. In Denver, Col., another has just been completed, of imposing proportions. Adjoining it, a magnificent cathedral and Episcopal residence are immediately to be erected.

The *Advance* contains the following item: Mrs. LINKMORER, (Universalist,) recently preached in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Epping, N. H., in her usual robes. The church is about half deistical and half evangelical, it is said, with a good prospect now of getting a lecture from the Bishop. Certainly something is wrong in the church.

According to the *Presbyterian*, the churches in Philadelphia belonged to five Presbyteries, which reported to the Assembly last May, separating them from their associated country churches, we have the following figures: Total membership, 18,197; added last year, on examination and profession of faith, 1,372; money raised, $714,081.

The *Journal & Messenger* (Baptist) says that since Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brooklyn, has published the prospectus of a book in which he pleads for toleration on the subject of open communion, he "has received hints from certain quarters that he ought to leave the denomination; that, holding such views, he is no longer a Baptist."

The editor of the *Liberal Christian* publishes a curious letter from an indignant non-subscriber living in Concord, N. H., which closes with the singular assertion that "Liberal Christianity is nothing more than an Astronomical Rack Work Prism apparatus to show the system of Pagan Mythology under the cloak of sanctimonious Hypocrisy."

The Board of Home Missions of the United Presbyterians is encountering difficulty from failure of funds. In an appeal put forth by the Secretaries, it is stated that there is a present deficit of $60,000, although the financial year closed with $63,000 in the treasury. It is estimated that $675,000 will be necessary to complete the annual work.

President WOOLSEY intends resigning the Presidency of Yale College in July, 1871. The *College Courant* says the names most frequently mentioned in connection with the succession are those of Professors FOSTER, DWIGHT, THACHER and GILMAN, of Yale; Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York and President WHITE, of Cornell University. Hitherto none but a Congregationalist minister has been deemed eligible for the Presidential office. It remains to be seen whether there is sense enough in the corporation to disregard this precedent.

THE CLEVELAND TRAGEDY.

A Description of Dr. Jones—Resolutions of Respect in His Memory—Reported Suicide of Mrs. Galentine—Arrangements for the Trial.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* of the 13th inst. gives further particulars of the murder of Dr. W. H. JONES, in that city, by Dr. GALENTINE. The case, in some respects, bears a resemblance to the McFarland-Richardson tragedy. Mrs. GALENTINE claims that Dr. JONES' criminal intimacy with her commenced by his feminine entrance to her apartment during the absence of Dr. GALENTINE, and that they had finally made a confession of their guilt to the injured husband. It also appears that GALENTINE did not shoot JONES until the latter had spoken about his cause so openly that it had been hinted at in the newspapers.

Dr. JONES was a fine-looking man, over six feet tall, and weighed probably about 240 pounds. He was well-proportioned, had a handsome face, was urbane in his manners, an excellent conversationalist, and moved in high society. His character was positive, and he was said as soon as makes warm friends and bitter enemies. In and about this city he had a host of friends, who testify to his geniality and kindness. He was generous to a fault at times, and in his practice, not only treated gratuitously poor patients who applied to him, but he even would seek them out, and many a prisoner whom he has doctored in the City Prison gratefully remembers him. The deceased was born in Stow, Summit County, Ohio, in 1826, and was consequently thirty-two years of age at the time of his death. He studied medicine in the Cleveland Medical College, (old school,) and also at Ann Arbor, Mich. Prof. FORD, of the latter institution, was of him that he was the best student of anatomy he ever attended there. He practiced medicine for a time in some towns in this part of the State, and during the war enlisted as Surgeon, being appointed to the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment. After the war—in the Summer of 1866—he came to this city, where he has since lived. He soon built up a large practice and soon established a large practice here, mostly on the west side. Four years ago he was elected Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, better known as the Charity Hospital Medical College of Cleveland. His was recognized as one of the best anatomists in the country, and had the rare faculty of being an admirable lecturer. His lectures were always clear and minute, and he was extremely popular with the students. As a practitioner he ranked far above the average, and was, moreover, a fine surgeon. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his organization was quite interested, if common report may be trusted, but with what motive nothing to do now, and in this sketch, at least, our motto shall be *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. He was a widower, his wife dying in Richfield.

As has been before stated, his funeral in this city on Monday was very largely attended. The remains were taken to Hudson for interment, in which place the services in the Episcopal Church were attended by nearly all of the inhabitants of Hudson, and by many Cleveland people, who went on the funeral train. Prof. ROCKWELL, of the Western Reserve College, preached an impressive sermon. We cannot more appropriately close this article than by giving the following resolutions, passed on Monday, at a meeting of the students of the Medical Department of the University of Wooster:

Whereas, In His great goodness and all-wise judgment, Almighty God has seen fit to call home our beloved preceptor, Dr. W. H. JONES; therefore,

Resolved, That we as a class extend to the brothers, sisters and friends of the deceased, our sincere sympathy in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That acknowledge in his death an irreparable loss to us as a teacher, and to the profession a most faithful worker and one of its brightest ornaments.

A wild report was in circulation last evening to the effect that Mrs. GALENTINE had committed suicide. How the report originated it is impossible to tell, but there was no foundation for it whatever. She is, indeed, in a state of mind bordering on distraction, but has made no attempt whatever, so far as we can learn from her friends, to take her life. She remained last night at the residence of Mr. ROCKWELL, and her absence from her own rooms may have started the report of her having committed suicide.

Mr. GALENTINE remains in jail and is visited by friends occasionally. He desires us to state that he is happy to see his friends, but he desires that those people who go to store at him out of curiosity or to guy him, would keep away; he does not wish to be annoyed by such persons. He will have his preliminary examination on Friday, before the Police Court, which will probably be but a mere matter of form, as his trial must be before the Common Pleas Court. In this case Messrs. H. P. & A. T. BLADE, prosecuting attorneys, will conduct the case. They will prosecute, and Mr. H. P. ADAMS will have associated with him in the defense either JUDGE COFFINBERRY, Judge RANNEY or Judge ANDREWS, if the services of one of them can be obtained.

Death of Thos. C. Perkins.

The Hartford *Post* says of Mr. THOS. C. PERKINS, who died on the 12th inst.: "He was born in this city, July 30, 1795. He was the son of ENOCH PERKINS, Esq., also an eminent lawyer, and ANNA PITKIN PERKINS, daughter of the Rev. TIMOTHY PITKIN, of Farmington. He received his preliminary education in the Hartford Grammar School, and was graduated at Yale in 1815, taking the salutatory, and leaving a fine reputation as a classical scholar. He studied law with Hon. SETH P. STARTLES, of New-Haven, and was admitted to the bar in Hartford, but never, we think, practiced, but continued in practice of the law. In the beginning of his career he was for some time Secretary of the Protection Fire Insurance Company. He has filled several town offices, and has been many times a member of State Senate and House. A few years ago he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, but declined the office, preferring a private life to the practice of the profession which he loved."

Description of a New Jewelry-Store.

In the course of a week or two Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., the well-known jewelers, will remove into their new building, at the corner of Broadway and Fifteenth-street, formerly the site of the Church of the Pilgrims.

The structure is built of iron, and is five stories high. It is 140 feet deep, and is 78 feet wide on the Broadway front. It is strictly fire-proof. The architecture is of the composite order. The foundation is built on blocks of granite of the very largest size. Between the iron beams on the first floor are sprung brick arches. The upper side of the floor, is filled in with cement, over which is laid two-inch strips of Georgia pine flooring. The basement is practically burglar-proof, and will contain a pair of boilers of 125 horse-power, which are to heat the building and to run the elevator and engine for the work-shops. Ninety feet, or about two-thirds of the area of the basement, will be used for storage, and the remaining 50 feet for the unpacking and unpacking of goods.

The whole of the first floor will be used as a sales-room. The walls will be slightly tinted, and the interior will be very plainly fitted up.

The counters will be made of solid black-walnut, and the cases resting upon them will be made of solid plate glass, with brass mountings.

The upper stories will be used for work-shops for the manufacture of diamond and gem jewelry and silver ware.

The price paid for the lease of the ground, and for the church building, together with all its fittings, carpets, pulpit, chairs, pews, organ, &c., was $78,000. Shortly after the purchase was made, and before they commenced to build, Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. were offered $225,000 for the property.

This church edifice was sold to a congregation in the upper part of the City, who had it torn down and rebuilt in a better location. The organ, which was considered to be one of the best in the City, was sold to the Dutch Reformed Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, for $6,000. The trustees of the Observer Church, after paying the debts of the church, had a balance remaining on hand of $60,000, which was presented to Dr. CHEEVER by the congregation.

Arrival of the Steam-ship Hansa.

The steam-ship *Hansa*, of the Bremen line, came up the bay this morning, having arrived from Bremen, which port she left on the 1st inst. She had every bit of bunting on board out, and as she steamed up the bay she made a magnificent appearance, and delighted the hearts of every German who saw her. She ran close by the French frigate *Frauenpreis*, which was lying off the Battery, and saluted her in a nautical manner. After she arrived at her wharf, at Hoboken, she was visited by a large number of influential German residents, who congratulated the Captain on his successful trip. She brought 322 passengers, and a full cargo of merchandise. The agents of the line are daily expecting orders to dispatch the *Weser*, and will do so as soon as it is safe for her to leave.

A New Catholic Charity—Lodging-Houses for Poor Boys.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, one of the numerous Catholic charitable organizations of this City, has set on foot a movement for the establishment of lodging-houses for poor boys. An appeal to the charitable has been made by the Particular Council, or central body of the Society, for obtaining a portion of the amount necessary to carry out its beneficent design. One lodging-house has already been opened at No. 39 Warren-street, which has afforded shelter to [illegible] homeless boys since its opening on May [illegible]. Another house has been opened on Jay-street, and the prospect is that it will be too small when cold weather approaches. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is world-wide, and in this City, as elsewhere, is made up of confraternities belonging to the several Catholic parishes. It is unnecessary to dwell on the miserable life led by a vast number of boys in New-York between the ages of seven and sixteen. It is too well known. The members of the order of Christian Brothers, who are to be put in charge of the lodging-houses, are to impart to them such instruction, both religious and secular, as they need to enable them to resist evil temptations, and then to lead a Christian life and otherwise direct them, that they may become good and useful citizens. The various Catholic pastors of the City are empowered to receive subscriptions and donations for this object, as also are the Presidents of the Conferences, or members authorized by them, and the Treasurer of the Council, Mr. JAMES LYNCH, No. 18 Broadway. The new enterprise has the special approval of Very Rev. WILLIAM STARRS, D. D., Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of New-York.

Military Gossip.

A communication, relating to the discipline of the National Guard, &c., has been received from a correspondent, who signs himself "Queries." Its publication, together with a reply to it, is reserved for next Sunday, in consequence of the crowded condition of our columns today.

The "Old Guard" will make its first parade in its splendid full-dress uniform, on Wednesday next, on which occasion nearly fifty members will parade. After the parade a collation will be enjoyed at the Astor House.

Ex-Quarter-master Rogers, of the Twenty-second Regiment, has started for California on a pleasure trip.

The several organizations of the Eleventh Brigade will assemble for annual inspection and muster, as follows: Twenty-third Regiment, Oct. 24, at 2½ o'clock, and Howitzer Battery, Oct. 24, at 4 o'clock, at Fort Greene; Thirty-second Regiment, Oct. 25, at 2½ o'clock, and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Oct. 25, at 2½ o'clock, at Union Ball Ground. Commandants are ordered to see that the rolls are properly made out and referred to the Brigade Inspector, at least one week previous to the date of inspection.

The Fall inspections of the 1st have been satisfactory, as will be seen by the following figures: Twelfth Regiment, 340 present, 107 absent; Eighty-fourth, 360 present, 139 absent; Sixty-ninth, 382 present, 221 absent; Sixth, 441 present, 117 absent; Eleventh, 400 present, 123 absent; Fifth, 404 present, 169 absent; Seventy-ninth, 197 present, 97 absent; Twenty-second, 461 present, 140 absent.

Gov. Hoffman will review the First Division, Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler commanding, at Prospect Park, Long Island, on Friday, the 28th inst. Division line will be formed at 1 o'clock, and brigade and battery commanders will report to the Chief of Staff on the ground at that hour. The First Brigade of Infantry will be reviewed and inspected by the Major-General commanding the Division, at the same place, at 10 o'clock the same day. John Meehan, formerly Captain and Engineer United States Volunteers, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp on the Division Staff, with the rank of Major.

Company drills will commence in the Twenty-second Regiment forthwith, and be continued weekly until April 1, 1871, as follows: Companies A, B, C, on Monday evening; Companies D, F, H, on Tuesday evening; Companies G, E, I, on Wednesday evening. Company C, Capt. Charles Brown will superintend the drills, dividing the duty to suit their own convenience.

Col. Porter says that "the coming drill season must be one of work and labor; no other course will secure any success worthy of a name."

The following changes are announced in the Twenty-third Regiment: Resignations—Surgeon A. D. Wilson; First Lieut. F. F. Davenport; Second Lieut. Hamilton Fulton. Appointments—Surgeon John C. Goodridge, Jr., to be Surgeon, vice Wilson, resigned. Elections—Thos. M. Russell, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lyon, promoted; Hamilton Fulton, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Trusdow, promoted; Robt. C. Lyon, to be First Lieutenant, vice Leman, resigned; Lestus B. Conklin, to be First Lieutenant, vice Martin, resigned. Promoted—W. C. Kellogg, to be Sergeant-Major, vice Norton, promoted.

By order of Major-Gen. Woodward, commanding First Division, Naval Militia, the following changes have been made: Troop Q, Second Regiment Cavalry, is attached to the Second Division, and designated "Separate Troop, Cavalry, Second Division; Troop A, Second Regiment Cavalry, is attached to the Fifth Brigade, and designated as "Separate Troop, Cavalry, Fifth Brigade;" Troop D, Second Regiment Cavalry, is attached to the Eleventh Brigade, and designated as "Separate Troop, Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade."

Immigration.

The arrivals of alien passengers last week were more numerous than in many previous weeks. The *Frauen* brought 190 Swedes, who are either the nucleus of or are to form a colony near Grand Rapids, Mich. The following is the record of immigration for the past week:

Oct. 9—Steamer Hansa, Bremen	322
Oct. 9—Steamer Nevada, Liverpool	71
Oct. 9—Steamer Hecla, Liverpool	3
Oct. 9—Bark Commerce, Cadiz	3
Oct. 10—Steamer Holland, Liverpool	22
Oct. 10—Steamer Westphalia, Hamburg	20
Oct. 10—Steamer Port-au-Prince, Port-au-Prince	1
Oct. 11—Steamer City of Mexico, Vera Cruz	42
Oct. 12—Steamer Wisconsin, Liverpool	233
Oct. 12—Steamer Minnesota, Liverpool	211
Oct. 12—Steamer Alaska, Liverpool	202
Oct. 12—Steamer France, Liverpool	31
Oct. 12—Steamer Indian, Glasgow	20
Oct. 12—Steamer Caledonia, Liverpool	214
Oct. 14—Steamer Britannia, Glasgow	104
Total	1,233

The Yellow Fever Diminishing—Proposed Route to Gen. McDowell.

Eight soldiers, two laundresses and six children were transported yesterday from the Quarantine Hospital, at West Bank, to Governors' Island, after having perfectly recovered from attacks of yellow fever.

The number of soldiers now invalided at West Bank Hospital is 29.

The Board of Health met yesterday, but no business was transacted beyond the consideration of the first draft of the reply to the letter of Gen. McDOWELL, which is being prepared by the Sanitary Committee. The document will be completed on Tuesday, and will then be submitted to the Board. It is understood that the Committee sexual the strongly entrenched positions of Gen. McDOWELL with great vigor and skill, but it is hinted that, not relying upon open attack entirely, the Board will resort to strategy and flank the enemy by submitting a detailed history of the yellow fever controversy to the War Department. The fever has now almost entirely disappeared, and Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, yesterday reported that he is not advised of any new cases either in the City or upon Governor's Island.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 15.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅞	200 American Cool	27
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅞	10 U. S. Express	57
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	113⅜	200 N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	94⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅝	20,000 N. O. & M. Cons. 1st	84½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅝	400 Reading R.	101⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	113⅝	200 Ohio & Miss. R.	23⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	81	200 L. S. & M. S. R.	93⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new	81	400 do.	93⅝
5,000 N. Y. 6s, '87, Loan, reg.	107⅜	200 do.	93⅝
4,000 Erie 2d M.	89⅜	200 do.	93⅝
2,000 Erie 3d M.	83⅝	200 Clev., C. & C. R.	107⅛
12,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs	93⅝	200 do.	107
5,000 U. Pac. 1st, inc.	71⅞	300 Chi. & N. W., Pf.	82⅛
2,000 U. Pac. 1st, inc.	71⅞	200 do.	82⅜
3,000 C. & A. Con. bs	97⅛	100 do.	82⅜
5,000 do.	97⅛	200 do.	82⅜
5,000 C. & I. C. 1st, 7s	93⅛	80 N. Y. Central R.	107⅜
10 Seventh Ward Bk.	113	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	113⅛
10 Mtn. & Mer. Bk.	111	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	81⅝
5 Com. Nat. Bank	108	100 do.	81⅝
25 Canton Co.	37	200 Mil. & St. P., Pf.	82⅛
100 do.	37⅛	100 Tol., W. & W. R.	84⅜
25 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	118⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.	97⅜
200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	45⅜	50 Ros., C. & R. E.	4½
100 do. bot. half	45⅜	200 Ohio & Miss. R.	23⅝
100 W. U. Tel.	84⅜	200 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	74
100 do.	84⅜	100 Mich. Cen.	91⅛
200 do.	84⅜	100 N. Y. & H. R. R.	94⅛
200 do.	84⅜	100 R. W. & O. R. R.	115⅛
100 Atlantic M. S. S. Co.	23	200 C. C. & I. C. R.	93⅛
70 Am. Exc. U.	93⅛	200 Chi. & Alton R. R.	115⅛
30 do. bot. half	93⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅞	200 Erie R.	23
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅞	100 Reading R.	101
105,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅝	200 Lake S. & M. S. R.	93
15,000 do.	113⅝	100 do.	93⅛
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	113⅝	200 Ohio & M. R.	23⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.	81⅛	100 do.	23⅝
1,000 Va. 6s, n. s.	61⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	82⅛
30 Com. Pac. G. bs	93⅝	100 Chi. & N. W., Pf.	82⅛
50 Mt. State Bk.	109	200 Tol., Wab. & W. R.	84⅜
100 Canton Co.	37⅛	100 R., Hart. & E. R. R.	4⅜
400 Western U. Tel.	84⅜	50 Morris & E. R.	93
200 do. bot. 5 d.	84⅜	100 R. & St. Jo. R.	110
200 do.	84⅜	100 O. & Miss. R. bot.	23⅝
200 U. S. Express	58	400 Mil. & St. P. R.	82⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	94⅛	100 do.	82⅛
20,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Obs.	89⅜	200 Mil. & St. P., Pf.	82⅛
		100 Del., Lack. & W. R.	107⅜

SATURDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

Money closed up quite easy today, with a free offering reported at 5@6 ₹ cent. and call 5@6 the leading street firms. The discount business was fair at about steady rates, with more inquiry noted for prime paper. The City bank return, published this afternoon, shows a gain of $361,053 in the Legal Tender reserve, with a loss of $966,933 of specie, and $311,403 of deposits. An addition of $294,461 has been made to the loan averages; and of $674,496 to the item of circulation. The City bank clearances for the week have been $626,547,310, or a daily average of $87,307,895. The total amount of the United States bonds of 1871 redeemed thus far is given by the Treasury Office as $2,016,000.

The Gold movement has been without notable activity, and the variations in the price have been of little moment, the extremes having been commercials, and that clearing exceptions eight as on yesterday. The Customs drain this week has averaged $626,530 a day, the aggregate for the whole week being $3,321,183, while the coupon interest disbursements of the Treasury Office have been only $303,006. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances, today, were $67,631,000. The day's specie shipments were $672,943, making the total for the week $644,924. There has been more than the usual Saturday dullness in the foreign exchanges, with rates nominally unaltered. The specie exports for the week are reported as follows:

Steam-ship Java, Liverpool—	
Gold Bars	$92,768 00
Foreign Silver	20,325 00
American Silver	27,887 00
Steam-ship Algeria, Liverpool—	
American Silver	25,000 00
Steam-ship Columbia, Havana—	
American Gold	4,000 00
Spanish Doubloons	13,400 00
Bark Hildegarde, Buenos Ayres—	
Patriot Doubloons	64,000 00
Schooner Minnie, Jamaica—	
American Gold	3,000 00
Steam-ship City of London, Liverpool—	
American Gold	29,966 25
Mexican Gold	14,000 00
Silver Bars	25,000 00
Total	$384,286 25

A somewhat livelier business has been reported in the Public Funds at a stronger range of prices, favored by the higher figures from London and the easier movement in the Money line. State Bonds have been slow of sale, and the dealings in the Railway Mortgages have been devoid of animation. Central Pacific 6ses closed firmly at 93@93⅝; Union Pacifics steady at 92. The Railway and Miscellaneous Share dealings, though not active, have indicated a buoyant market, particularly for the Vanderbilt Stocks, North-west Common and Preferred, and the Western Union Telegraph, the latter selling up to 41⅝. The favorable interpretation of the Bank return tended to strengthen values.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night, the market closing strong and active:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 15.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅝	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	116⅝	116⅞
American Gold Coin	112¼	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	80⅝	80⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	94⅛	94
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	93⅝	93⅝
Reading Railroad	101⅜	101⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	113⅝
North-west Common	82	82⅛
North-West Preferred	89⅛	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	45⅞	45⅝
St. Paul Preferred	93⅝	93⅝
St. Paul Common	64⅝	65⅛
Lake Shore	96⅞	96
Ohio and Mississippi	24	23⅞
Toledo and Wabash	84⅝	84⅜

The followings bids were made for Government Bonds:

6's cur. reg., '81	112⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅝
6's cur. coup., '81	112⅝	5-20 reg., '65	110⅝
5-20 reg., '65	108	5-20 coup., '65	110⅝
5-20 coup., '65	112⅝	5-20 reg., '67	110⅝
5-20 reg., '67	110⅝	5-20 coup., '67	110⅝
5-20 coup., '67	111

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,

WE SHALL EXHIBIT OUR NEW STYLES OF WALKING SUITS,

IN VELVET, SILK AND POPLIN.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR STOCK OF FURS,

IN RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK AND SEAL SETS;

ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS.

AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK ON THE ABOVE DATE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,

WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO ALL THEIR POPULAR DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENTS,

AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WOOL PLAIDS,

IN SERGES, POPLINS, EPINGLINES AND THE FINEST SCOTCH GOODS,

FROM 25 CENTS UPWARD,

FORMING THE BEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

SATIN DU CHENE AND DRAP D'ETE,

IN NEW SHADES;

MERINOES AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,

SATIN-FACED SERGES,

ALL-WOOL VELOURS,

FRENCH PRINTED FLANNELS,

FOR MORNING WRAPPERS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PRINTED CASHMERES,

IN NEW DESIGNS,

MOURNING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

BLACK SILK AND COLORED VELVETS

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF INDIA CASHMERE HAIR SHAWLS,

IN PLAIN AND FILLED CENTRES,

AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

SHAWLS FOR THE PROMENADE AND CARRIAGE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES, AS THEY WILL FIND OUR STOCK UNEQUALED IN QUALITY OR PRICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF LINEN GOODS;

ALSO SEVERAL CASES OF SHEETINGS AND DAMASKS,

BOUGHT IN THIS MARKET AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

3 CASES 10-4 BARNSLEY SHEETING, 87½ CTS., WORTH $1 12½.

4 CASES 8-4 BARNSLEY DOUBLE DAMASK, $1 20, WORTH $1 75.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DAMASK CLOTHS, (VERY FINE,) WITH NAPKINS, (EN SUITE,)

IN EVERY STYLE.

RICHARDSON'S 4-4 SHEETING LINENS,

IN EVERY MAKE AND NUMBER,

AT GOLD PRICES.

NAPKINS AND TOWELS, $1 20 PER DOZEN.

DOYLEY'S,

SEVERAL BALES OF CRASH, FROM 9 CTS.

DOMESTICS,

IN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, OF EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND,

AT PACKAGE PRICES.

A LARGE LOT OF PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE

AND

PIANO-COVERS,

WILL BE OFFERED,

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

AND, FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, WILL BE

DISPLAYED

ON A

SEPARATE TABLE.

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

BLANKETS,

FROM $3 50 PER PAIR,

TO THE

FINEST GRADES

OF

GOLDEN GATE

AND

WESTERN FLEECE.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF MARSEILLES QUILTS, FROM $2 UPWARD.

ALSO, THE NEWEST STYLES OF REVERSIBLE COTTERPANE.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FLANNELS, OF EVERY WELL-KNOWN MAKE, AT POPULAR PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING

THE BEST QUALITY

AND

HIGHEST COST

FRENCH

MOQUETTE CARPETS,

AT $2 AND $2 50 PER YARD,

"HENRY HALL & SONS"

BEST QUALITY

VELVETS,

AT $3 PER YARD.

"HENRY HALL & SONS"

BEST QUALITY

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

AT $1 25 PER YARD;

AND THEIR HANDSOME MADE

LARGE ADDITIONS

TO THEIR STOCK OF

FIVE-FRAME

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

AT $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD;

NOVELTIES IN

AMERICAN MOQUETTES,

THE SALES OF WHICH, IN THIS CITY IS

TWICE THE

EXTENT,

TOGETHER WITH

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, RUGS, &c.,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

GRAND EXPOSITION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,

A FRESH SUPPLY of

ELEGANT NOVELTIES

IN PARIS AND DOMESTIC-MADE

DRESSES, SUITS,

MILLINERY AND FURS,

CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,

SILK, VELVET AND CLOTH SACQUES,

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

SILKS, SATINS, DRESS GOODS,

PLUSHES,

VELVETEENS, &c.

AND WE OFFER THE

LARGEST, CHOICEST

AND

CHEAPEST STOCK

OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

CARPETS, &c., &c.,

IN THE CITY.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, OCT. 17,

LYONS, BENGA, GERMAN AND ENGLISH VELVETS, PLUSHES,

AND

VELVETEENS,

IN ALL THE VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ADAPTED TO MILLINERY PURPOSES, CUT TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

FRESH GOODS JUST RECEIVED,

FORMING THE

LARGEST, CHEAPEST

AND

BEST ASSORTMENT

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE PURCHASED OF THE AGENT, AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE,

THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

MERINO UNDERWEAR,

HOSE, &c.

FOR

GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN.

AS THE AGENCY IS CLOSED,

A SIMILAR OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLY THE WANTS OF THEIR

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

WITH GOODS OF THE

HIGHEST GRADE AND FINEST QUALITY,

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASONS, AT PRICES SO GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE

MAY NOT OCCUR FOR YEARS TO COME, IF EVER.

THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY SHOULD NOT BE LOST.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,

IMMENSE ADDITIONS TO THEIR

POPULAR STOCKS OF

DRESS GOODS,

COMPRISING EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND QUALITY TO BE FOUND IN THIS MARKET,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. A.

MYERS,

56 Broadway, corner 19th-st., over A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,

KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.

NEW SHADES AND STYLES, from 37 upward.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ART GOODS.

FANS.

FANS.

LADIES' DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES.

LACES, CORSETS AND

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS, CHIGNONS, CRAPE AND BRAIDS.

THE NEWEST STYLES AT LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 213 AND 214 BOWERY,

ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

PRESENT THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN BLACK SILKS.

RICH PARIS GROS GRAIN,

VERY HEAVY AND FINE, AT $1 PER YARD.

ALSO,

LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS,

SATINS, &c.,

Together with a superb assortment of

SHAWLS, CLOTHS AND MOURNING GOODS.

All of which were purchased before the recent advance in price, and which we BUY and sell at

LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Great Specialty.

TWO-BUTTONED PARIS KID GLOVES,

purchased at sale of bankrupt stock, will be retailed on MONDAY

AT $1 PER PAIR.

HOSIERY, LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, &c., AT UNAPPROACHABLE PRICES.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

NOS. 213 AND 214 BOWERY,

ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

Sugden & Bradbury

Nos. 213 AND 214 BOWERY,

one door below Bleecker-st., invite special attention to their

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

In which will be found all the novelties adopted to the present season.

Purchasers will do well to compare our prices with those of any other house, as our determination is to sell every article at

LESS THAN THE MARKET PRICE.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,

NO. 6 BROADWAY,

Corner of Bridge.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Received by steamship *Ville de Paris*, the finest assortment of shapes and styles in Steels, comprising the COUTILLE and H. WORMSER'S famous Corsets; Child-Grace's Corsets, Waists, Misses' Corsets, Nursing Corsets, &c.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SKIRTS AND TURNOURS

in HAIRCLOTH and other IMPROVED STYLES, including THE LATE NOVELTIES. The graceful and elegant BRIDAL and DUCHESSES TRAINS.

AT NO. 729, JACKSON'S,

Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.

MOURNING GOODS

FROM AUCTION.

GOOD BARGAINS.

BOMBAZINES, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25.
PARISIENNES $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3.
HENRIETTA CLOTH 44-in., WORTH $1 75.
DELSIT POPELINE 44-in., WORTH $2.
FRENCH MERINO 46-in., WORTH $2 50.
EMPRESS CLOTH 36-in., WORTH $1.
EMPRESS CLOTH 40-in., WORTH $1 25.
OTTOMAN CLOTH 40-in., WORTH $1 50.
PARISIENNE POPELINE 46-in., WORTH $2 50.
CRAPE CLOTH 36-in., WORTH $1.
CRAPE CLOTH 40-in., WORTH $1 25.
FRENCH CASHMERE 36-in., WORTH $1 25.
FRENCH MERINO 46-in., WORTH $1 75.
JANUS CLOTH 40-in., WORTH $1.
VELVETEENS $1, $1 25, $1 50; SUPERB ALPACA 36-in., WORTH $1.
PURE MOHAIRS 36-in., 40-in., 44-in., 46-in.
A FINE LINE OF BLACK SILKS $1 25, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 AND $4; EXQUISITE

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF NEW FALL SILKS,

SELECTED WITH THE UTMOST CARE, WHICH, FOR IMPORTANCE AND VALUE, ARE UNEQUALED IN THIS CITY.

CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.

BLACK GROUND, WHITE STRIPED SILKS, FOR YOUNG LADIES' SUITS, 1 PER YARD.

HEAVY COLORED GROS-GRAIN SILK STRIPES, $1 50 PER YARD.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF DARK CHENE SILKS, SMALL PATTERNS, AT $1 PER YARD, WORTH $1 50.

AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF GARNETS STRIPED SILKS IN ALL THE NEW COLORINGS AT $1 PER AND $1 25.

2 CASES BLACK SILKS, THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THIS MARKET, FROM $2 PER YARD.

3 CASES COLORED DRESS SATINS, VERY HIGH QUALITY AND HIGH COLORINGS,

BLACK GRAINED POMPADOUR BROCADED SILKS, FROM $2 50 PER YARD.

500 PIECES BLACK DRESS SILKS, IN EVERY VARIETY OF MANUFACTURE, INCLUDING "BONNET," "PONSON" AND A. T. STEWART "FAMILY" AND "IMPERIAL" SILKS, FROM $1 PER YARD.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW COLORINGS IN TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS, CUT ON THE BIAS, FROM 62½ CTS. PER YARD.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR POPLINS HAS BEEN ORGANIZED.

LYONS POPLINS, $1 PER YARD; REAL IRISH POPLINS, OF THE BEST MAKE,

$1 25 PER YARD.

WITH SEVERAL CASES OF THE AMERICAN POPLINS, IN LEADING COLORS, TO CLOSE AT $1 PER YARD, FORMERLY $1 25 PER YARD.

THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED IN THE ROTUNDA.

ALSO,

THE CELEBRATED "AMERICAN" BLACK SILKS, GUARANTEED TO WASH AND WEAR WELL, AT $1 PER YARD.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,

THREE CASES

OF

INFANTS'

CHILDREN'S

AND

MISSES'

EMBROIDERED DRESSES,

CLOAKS, &c.

THE RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK TO BE FOUND IN

ALL THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THEY WILL ALSO OFFER

A LARGE STOCK

OF THEIR

OWN MANUFACTURE,

AT

EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT JACKSON'S,

Corner of Broadway and Waverley-place.

THE BEST ENGLISH, FRENCH, CHAPEAU BEAVER, ASTRAKAN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOAKINGS, WATER-PROOF CLOTH, 54, 56, 58, 60 INCHES WIDE, ALL OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

FRENCH MERINOES, 46-in., WORTH $2.

ALL-WOOL DELAINES, 36-in., WORTH 75c.

CASHMERE PLAID VALENCIAS, 36-in., WORTH 50c.

CRAPE VAILS, 3m. BROADWAY AND 14TH-ST.

EMBROIDERED SUEDE KID GLOVES, 4-button length, IN EVERY SHADE, MADE TO ORDER.

GLOVES FITTED PERFECTLY, and warranted.

LADIES—IF YOU DESIRE EASY AND beautiful fitting dresses, go to TAYLOR'S, No. 9 Clinton-place, where you will find the best cutters and fashions received weekly, and his new system for cutting dresses complete.

HAIR! HAIR!—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, (shignon) and switches, equal to human hair curls; $100 per set and upward; long chignon braids; latest Paris styles; $5 per set. No. 68 Bowery, near Grand.

MILLINERY.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,

NO. 44 EAST 9TH-ST.

AND

NO. 28 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN, PARIS,

Have received a full assortment of Fall and Winter BONNETS, ROUND HATS, FLOWERS, HAIR ORNAMENTS,

BRIDAL WREATHS AND VAILS.

N. B.—Dressing and hair made to order in the latest Parisian style.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,

NO. 6 8TH-AV.,

(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)

Importers of South American Horse-hair, Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail, in

MATTRESSES,

Hair Spring, Excelsior, Husk and Grass Mattresses.

Patent Double-Bolstered Spring Bed Bottoms.

Patent Quilted Mattresses with a New Retainer.

Elder Down, Feather, Canada Co.

Feather, Feather-bed Pillows and Pillows.

Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables and Sheets.

Feathers washed and purified by Silcox's Patent Process—five steam, Old feathers renovated by Silcox's and returned of all disagreeable odor.

Hair Mattresses thoroughly cleansed and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.

WILCOX & WILCOX.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property, $59,346,161

Whole Indebtedness only, $1,175,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILWAY.

Prompt PAYMENT of principal and interest in GOLD, guaranteed by the State of Alabama.

Over NINETY miles of this road is completed and fully equipped; three-fourths of the entire line is graded.

To all parties seeking investments paying the largest interest, with the very BEST POSSIBLE security, we cordially recommend the purchase of these bonds, a limited number of which are offered for sale by

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and
STOUT & DICKINSON,
No. 2 Broad-st., New-York.

St. Louis County, Mo., 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

For sale by

H. AMY & CO., No. 2 Nassau-st.

Cammann & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 2 Wall-st.,

Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.

Deposits received subject to check at sight.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 45 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue Commercial Credits and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the World.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1870.

AN ELECTION for DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the 23d inst. TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:

"The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders on the first Tuesday of December in each year; or at such other convenient time, and at such election each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as corresponds with the number of shares of stock owned by him, her or them in the company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed to be elected."

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 15th day of November, and opened on the 7th of December next.

By order of the BOARD.

JAMES M. DAVIS,
Chairman pro tem.

HARRY ALLEN,
Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE & BALTIMORE COAL CO., No. 76 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 31ST-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on the 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870. C. H. TUCKER, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY,
DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 10, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

D. H. MOFFAT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. (five dollars per share) and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. (five dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company, have been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CRUMTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Oct. 7, 1870.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., December 1, 1870, for supplying fresh beef to the troops at this station.

The cattle must be fresh, of good merchantable quality, as cows will not be received, and must be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantities as may be from time to time required, by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore-quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the upper joint of the knee, and from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joints.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date as above mentioned, for furnishing the troops with hay and fresh vegetables, consisting of such as may be in season thereat, with such choice fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as shall be issued by the commanding officer, at its market value, not exceeding five cents per pound.

The hay and vegetables to be delivered at such time or times during the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the beef supplied to be delivered, or the hay, vegetables or fresh beef, the Commissary at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by open purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000, executed by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

Proposals of self will be rejected, and the contract will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders on the contract being awarded, and to the contractor upon the first delivery under the contract.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M. of the 1st December, 1870, at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for fresh beef, and addressed to

L. A. CHAMBERLIN, First Lieutenant,
First Artillery, A. C. S.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH S. STOUT IS AD-mitted a partner in our firm.

STOUT & DICKINSON.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.

BILLIARDS.

MR. HARRY GRIFFITH'S (champion) Challenge Table is the best of all tables. Now is your time to buy for $250 and $300. Sold on easy terms. Tables, $5 to $50. No. 35 Vesey-st. Private billiard hall to let.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,

FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 49 Washington-square, South.

GEO. W. CLARKE, LL. D., PRINCIPAL.

Students leave off at noon for business or college at pleasure, and spend the twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 21. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

WEST 43D-ST., CORNER 5TH-AV.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 26; the Primary department Sept. 12, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9 A. M. to 12½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 680 FIFTH-AVENUE,

Fortnightly year opens Sept. 29. Also masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils as a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 478 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business can become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Open day and evening.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED in ten private lessons. Book-keeping taught day and evening. College, No. 49 East 14th-st., Union-square. OLIVER E. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction is thorough and liberal, and includes CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Unusual attention is given to MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION GENERALLY. ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For circulars apply to

BENJAMIN S. ALLEN, Principal,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH-ST. (Murray Hill). Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 129 Madison-st., corner 30th-st.

Formerly Packer Institute,

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 21 East Twenty-third-st., will reopen Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. EDWARD S. WEEKS,

No. 3 West 34th-st.,

opposite Rose-vat Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

H. C. McENTIRE, A. M., Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,214 Broadway, next to cor. of Number Eleven, prepares for Commercial and Grammar.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL."—BEGIN (removed from 6 to 9 East 14th-st.) Sept. 19. Private rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys attend 1,207 Broadway, cor. 30th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss A. M. COE, Prin., 12 W. 42d-st.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 25 Bond-st., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils received. Special care of business. French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHEFFIELD, MASS.—The school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. For circulars apply to the principal, 11 CLIFF-ST., or RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Trustees may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT ORANGE, N. J., commences its twenty-fourth school year Sept. 14. Grounds spacious and shady. Modern improvements. Thorough instruction. Terms moderate. Address Prof. HEEDEMAN, Post-office Box No. 139 Orange, N. J.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1836,) No. 101 West 44th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 19. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Rev. E. D. CRAPSEY, Ph. D., Rector.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y., reopens with commencement Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. I. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys on MONDAY, Oct. 3, at No. 20 West 38th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 27.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., reopens Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. MOFFAT and Miss HICKEMELL, Principals, or Messrs. Ford, New-York. Term commences Sept. 20.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 42 East 20th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 26. Particular attention given to French and German. Circulars can be had at the store of Messrs. Ford, 302 Broadway.

CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., Washington-square, opens for boys for college or for business. W. M. HOREY, G. CHASE, Principals.

J. H. MORRIS'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,141 Broadway, near 27th-st. For circulars apply to J. H. MORRIS, 1,141 Broadway.

MISS McINTOSH'S "MORA CLASS" for ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at her residence, No. 12 West 26th-st. First subject: "German History and Literature."

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., reopens Sept. 14. For circulars apply to H. S. MOWER, A. M., Principal.

DR. GERTNER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 125 East 23d-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 512 Broadway.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL reopen for the season at No. 806 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 4th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 10 Washington-st.

MISS PERRINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 36th-st., Sept. 26.

ADDRESS A. P. LAGNEL, PENNINGTON, N. J., &c., circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French school for Misses and children, No. 26 4th-av., will be reopened Sept. 22.

MISS E. E. FRISBY'S SCHOOL, NO. 38 West 38th-st., near Sixth-av., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 19 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, C. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS CAESAR BEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 21 at No. 1,133 Broadway, between 26th and 27th-sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school for young ladies, New-Rochelle, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 26.

NEW DAY SCHOOL.—9 WEST 16TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BRIDANE SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only), Broadway, corner 38th-st.—English, Classical, Commercial.

MISS WALKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 48 East 40th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 28.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MISS WARREN'S French and English School is removed to Tremont-Lyons Hall, No. 23 6th-av., corner 9th-st.

MRS. FREDERICK SONSONE'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 24 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

RANDOLPH CLASSICAL, SCIENCE AND English School, Jersey City Heights, reopens Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

A LADY LONG CONNECTED WITH one best schools in the City has a few hours disengaged; she instructs in Latin, French, the higher branches, and music; terms moderate. Address for interview, references given, Miss A. D., No. 344 West 32d-st.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT KIND, MECHANICAL CHAIR Maker, No. 110 Mercer-st., New-York. Reclining wheelchairs, extensions, office and improved barbers' chairs, all kinds of repairing promptly executed by M. W. Ellis, many years in Broadway as W. W. Kind & Son.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE For the Fall, Nos. 12 and 14 Jay-st. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & PAPLIN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a handsomely furnished room, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; every convenience; private house; location desirable; best references given. Address C. R. P., box No. 115 Times Office.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second-floor front room, suitable for a gentleman or a single gentleman and wife, with board; private house; terms moderate; references required. 134 West 32d-st.

A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH a parlor and bedroom adjoining, newly furnished, to rent or two gentlemen, without board, in the vicinity of 59th-st. and Broadway; location desirable. Address E. J. Box No. 123 Times Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS ON FIRST AND second floors, $1 25 per week; single rooms, $3 per week; private table, if desired; convenient to cars, &c.; location unexceptionable. 4 Spring-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, or to private families, at No. 6 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; unexceptionable.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND-STORY front room, furnished, to a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class; family small. Apply at No. 79 West 12th-st.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 542.—A SITTING room and bedroom on first floor; also, a double room on second floor, to moderate parties, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without board; references exchanged.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 12 EAST 40th-st. will rent, with first-class board, an entire second floor, elegantly furnished, to responsible parties; location convenient to car and stage routes.

NO. 40 EAST 21ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—Two well-furnished rooms to let, for gentlemen only, in private family or single. Breakfast if desired.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO ADJOINING front rooms, together or singly. No. 149 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—FOR permanent rooms, with or without board, address C., Box No. 146 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS wanted for a gentleman and wife, in private family, or one room with board; private family preferred; location in 23d-st. or vicinity; rent not over $25 per month; must be reasonable. Address W. W., Station A.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter, a few of four rooms each, heated by furnaces, in private family, one mile from the City, high and healthy location, spring water. Address E. R. Bennett, Union County, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE Hudson, all the accommodations of home to be had. JAMES G. ROE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, three-story brick dwelling, with basement, stone front, in first-class order, fronting the Central Park;

SATURDAY AT THE RACES.

Saturday's Programme at the Jerome Park Meeting.

The Course, the Club-house and the Company.

A brighter or lovelier October day than yesterday, the last day of the Fall meeting at Jerome Park, could not have been enjoyed. So cloudless was the sky and so warm the sun, that had it not been for the sombre tints of the surrounding foliage one might have supposed that Summer had returned. That it would induce the attendance of a large assemblage at the Park might have been expected, but few were prepared to see the immense crowds that thronged the stands, the quarter-stretch, the betting-ring and the Club-house. Every carriage that drove up to the Club-house set down its load of lovely and charmingly dressed women, until the place seemed literally overflowing with a wealth of beauty. The scene becomes one of animation as the time approaches for the first race. The throngs have left the Club-house, crossed the track, and made their way to the stands. These, especially the central one, presents the appearance of a huge bed of gay and brilliant flowers. The pool-seller in his little stand is bellowing himself hoarse. The quarter-stretch is crowded with gentlemen making private bets or commenting on the horses, which have now been saddled and are taking preliminary canters. The third bell rings, and a gentleman in a remarkably hat stove-pipe hat, carrying a blue and white flag, proceeds down the course, followed by the horses that are to take part in the race. And now are shown some of the peculiarities of equine temper. One animal stands looking stolidly before him as if he was indifferent about the race, while his neighbor is prancing and curveting as if every joint was strung on wires.

At last the animals are in line, and when the flag falls, there is a thunder of hoofs, a cloud of dust, a flash of prismatic colors, a shout of "They're off!" a minute or two of almost breathless suspense—and the first race is decided. The other races are similar, excepting, of course, the steeple-chase, for which every one waits, and which is rather disappointing if it does not include a severe accident. At last, however, even this is over, and in less than five minutes afterward the stands are empty. The ladies, or at least a majority of them, trip off to the Club-house, there to solace themselves with cold chicken and champagne, to be followed, as they were yesterday, by a cotillion, which took place in the large drawing-room, to the music of a fine band, and in which several hundred couples took part.

Not the least pleasant part of a race-day, perhaps, is to return from the course, particularly for those who have made successful hits. They are full of mirth and see jokes where their friends who are on the losing side can see none at all. As the carriages dash away from the Club-house farewells are exchanged, the ladies wrap themselves in their shawls, the well-bred horses prance beneath the lash, and soon Jerome Park, with all its allurements, is left far behind beneath the shades of night.

Detailed Account of the Races—The Winners of the Day and the Time.

The last day of the meeting was distinguished for the merciless slaughter of the favorites, four out of five going down before outsiders. In the first race, Mr. BELMONT's colt *By the Sea*, by the Derby winner *Thormanby*, dam *Bernice*, was compelled to strike his colors by Mr. LITTELL's beautiful bay, *Mary Clark*, a splendid specimen of the "rory crose" of the blood of *Lexington* and *Glencoe*. The backers of the Babylon stable were fearfully sore at the non-success, and no great was the "plunging" on this race that *By the Sea* brought in pools $1,200 against $400 for Mr. LITTELL's double entry.

The Lambard Stakes, for three-year olds, was the richest stake of the meeting, and produced the best race of the week. There were twenty-three entries, at $300 each, half forfeit, with $3,000 added by the liberal patron of the turf after whom the race is named—CHARLES A. LAMBARD, Esq., of Boston—so that the value of the stake was about $8,750 to the winner. The distance was two miles, and the contestants for the rich prize were Capt. MOORE's ch. c. *Foster*, a full brother to *Vaushall*; Mr. A. BELMONT's ch. f. *Fiesana*, by *Lexington*, out of *Fillagree*; Mr. MORRIS' ch. chestnut filly *Reminiscence*, by *Lexington* dam *Barbarella*, and therefore full sister to *Reminiscence*; and MCCORMICK and PAGE's bay colt *Hamburg*, a flyer at two years old, but worthless at three. *Foster* had run twice before this season, when notoriously not up to the mark in condition, and on both occasions he had to see some to Mr. BELMONT's great crack *Kingfisher*, then owned by Mr. Lorillard.

The next race, the free handicap, witnessed the second slaughter of the favorites for *My Maryland* and *Corsican*, both strongly fancied by their respective friends, were both beaten by the outsider *Flash of Lightning*, who only brought $100 pools of $1,000. The two-year old race was another facer for the backers of the favorite, for *Girl of My Heart*, bought expressly by Major BACON to win this race at the Jerome Park sale the day before, and on the strength of which on her, was beaten easily by her solitary opponent, *Fred Wally*. The winner is well-bred, being by *Eclipse*, dam *Laura Farris*, herself a good race mare in her day. The three-year-old Selling Stake had three runners: *Merry Thought*, *Tularia* and *Hilarity*, and they sold pretty close to each other, bringing respectively $250, $260 and $240. *Tularia* won it easily, the fortie being last in the race. The steeple-chase was one of the most exciting and best contested race ever witnessed. They started, *Oysterman*, *Buddy Malone* and *Eminence*, but practically only the first two were in the race, for *Eminence* bolted and refused his jumps directly after starting. *Oysterman* led the first circuit in front of the course, and then *Buddy Malone* (who was ridden this time by HUGH GAFFNEY, by far the best of our cross-country jockeys) joined issue with him, and together they took every remaining leap in accession, both rising as them at the same moment. The last hurdle, half-way down the home-stretch, was cleared by both simultaneously, *Oysterman* hitting the top rail as he went over. Superior riding now told, for GAFFNEY, who had nursed his mare with wonderful patience, called upon *Biddy* for a final effort, and, gamely responding, she won the race by four lengths.

The two-year-old Stakes of $200 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, one mile and an eighth, had nineteen entries, five of which came to the post. These were Mr. BELMONT's ch. c. *By the Sea*, Mr. LITTELL's gr. f. *Mary Clark*, and his ch. f. *Ballan*; Mr. PENNOCK's ch. c. by *Gensor*, dam *Rebecca Price*, and DENISON & CRAWFURD's b. c. *Maseus*. In the pools Mr. BELMONT's entry sold for $1,200, Mr. LITTELL's for $450, PENNOCK's $150, and DENISON & CRAWFURD's $110. By the *Sea* was first away, but as they went under the string *Mary Clark* was leading, with *Ballan* second, the favorite third, PENNOCK fourth, and *Maseus* last. As they went around the base of the Club-house hill, *Ballan* was in front, with *Mary Clark* second and the favorite third; but on coming in view the gray filly was seen in the lead three lengths ahead of Ballan; the others as they were. The race was now virtually won, for *Mary Clark* kept steadily increasing her lead at every stride, and galloped home the easiest of winners by six lengths; *By the Sea* beating *Ballan* a neck for second place. Time—2:04½.

The Lambard Stakes, for three-year olds, $300 each, half forfeit, with $3,000 added by C. A. LAMBARD, Esq., two miles, was the next race, and the most important both of the day and meeting. There were twenty-three entries, of which four came to the post—*Foster*, *Reminiscence*, *Hamburg* and *Fiesana*, representing respectively Capt. MOORE's, Mr. MORRIS', Mr. PATTERSON's and Mr. BELMONT's stables. *Foster*, notwithstanding he had twice been defeated by *Kingfisher*, (when out of condition,) was made the favorite against the field, selling for $1,400, *Hamburg* for $600, *Fiesana* for $200, and *Reminiscence* $150. The night previous at the Club-rooms, *Fiesana* had sold second choice, running *Foster* very close for favoritism. PALMER had the mount on the favorite, and looked very confident; C. MILLER was on *Reminiscence*; ROBINSON on *Hamburg*, and BURNS on *Fiesana*. *Foster* and *Fiesana* were first off, *Reminiscence* next and *Hamburg* last. As they went past the quarter-pole *Foster* was leading *Fiesana* a length, *Reminiscence* as far behind the second, and *Hamburg* last. Going around the Club-house hill *Foster* still led, with *Fiesana* at his haunches, and *Reminiscence* two lengths behind her, the same organization *Hamburg* from Mr. MORRIS' filly. Reappearing in view, the only changes was in *Reminiscence* being close up with *Fiesana* and at the latter's saddle-girths; *Hamburg* still the whipper-in. There was no change at the three-quarter-pole, but as they passed the stand on the first mile in 1:50, *Reminiscence* was second, and *Hamburg* side by side with *Fiesana*, whose belt was nearly shot. At the turn, *Foster* was beat a retreat elsewhere, and *Hamburg* drew closer to his horses. At the quarter-pole *Reminiscence* got close to *Foster's* haunches, and *Hamburg* was at the filly's saddle-girths; the race now becoming extraordinarily exciting, for the respective backers of *Hamburg* and *Reminiscence* were in hopes that their favorite would show in front. As they went round the hill, PALMER momentarily gave *Foster* his head, and he shot away from his horses in a moment, but his rider at once got him under a strong pull. As they came in view again, *Foster* was seen leading a couple of clear lengths, with *Reminiscence* second, a length before *Hamburg*, and *Fiesana* far behind. In this way they turned into the head of the stretch, when PALMER, finding he had the race safe in hand, eased his horse, and came home a winner by two lengths from *Reminiscence*, who ran second as far before *Hamburg*, and *Fiesana* beaten off. Time—3:47¾. Value of stake, $8,750.

THOROUGH RACE—HEAVY WEIGHT.

T. G. Morris' ch. c. Foster, by Lexington, dam Verona, by imp. Yorkshire (Palmer)..... 1
J. Morris' ch. f. Reminiscence, by Eclipse, dam Barbary (C. Miller)..... 2
McCormick & Page's b. c. Hamburg, by Lexington, dam by Churchill (Robinson)..... 3
A. Belmont's ch. f. Fiesana, by Lexington, dam imp. Filagree (Burns)..... 4

Time—3:47¾.

This was a sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, the second horse to receive one-half the entrance money, one mile and three-quarters, had three runners: *Corsican*, 112 pounds; *My Maryland*, 91 pounds, and *Flash of Lightning*, 86 pounds. In the pools, *My Maryland* had the call, selling for $650; *Corsican*, $500 and *Flash of Lightning*, $155. *My Maryland* made the running, with *Corsican* second, and *Flash* third, around the Club-house hill. Coming in view *Corsican* and *My Maryland* were lapped, four lengths before *Flash*, and as the horses came up the stretch and went under the string *Corsican* had his head in front of *My Maryland*, who was three lengths before *Flash of Lightning*. The horses now got closer together, and as the quarter-pole passed they were in a bunch. Around the hill *My Maryland* showed a length in front, with *Flash* three lengths before *Corsican*, upon whom the weight was telling unmistakably. Reappearing in sight, *Flash* was at *My Maryland's* saddle-girths, ten lengths before *Corsican*, and the race was virtually over. A desperate struggle ensued between these, as the head of the stretch they were head and head, but *Flash of Lightning*, running with great gameness, won the race by two lengths, *Corsican* twenty lengths behind. Time, 3:39.

THIRD RACE—FREE HANDICAP—ONE MILE AND THREE QUARTERS.

Clark & Grenabun's b. f. *Flash of Lightning*, 3 years, 86 pounds (Black)..... 1
Gov. Bowie's ch. f. *My Maryland*, 3 years, 97 pounds (Stoops)..... 2
Bacon & Holland's b. c. *Corsican*, 4 years, 112 pounds (Palmer)..... 3

Time—3:39.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD RACE.

The two-year-old race, a selling sweepstakes of $15 each, play or pay, with $300 added, three-quarters of a mile, had only two runners, D. D. WITHERS' ch. f. *Miss Nellie*, by Eclipse, dam *Laura Farris*, and BACON & HOLLAND'S b. c. *Girl of My Heart*. The betting was $100 to $50 on *Girl of My Heart*, as imported-dashed high-bred filly by *Stockwhipper* out of *Fluke*, that Mr. BELMONT had weeded out of his stable the day before, by putting it into the auction sale. The favorite led to the three-quarter pole, but with difficulties directly afterward, and *Miss Nelly*, passing her, won the race easily by four lengths. Time—1:24.

THE THREE-YEAR OLD RACE.

This was a selling sweepstake of $15 each, play or pay, with $300 added, one mile and a quarter, in which *Merry Thought*, ninety-two pounds, *Hilarity*, ninety-two pounds, and *Tularus*, ninety-seven pounds, entered. The betting between them was: *Merry Thought* brimming $260, *Tularia* $250, and *Hilarity* $240. *Merry Thought* and *Tularus* raced together for half a mile, when the former gave it up and *Tularia*, holding her lead throughout, won easily by three lengths; ten lengths between second and third. Time—2:18¾.

FIFTH RACE—SELLING SWEEPSTAKES.

B. D. THOMAS' b. f. *Tularia*, $250, 97 pounds, (BURNS) 1
Bacon & Holland's b. f. *Hilarity*, $240, 92 pounds 2
J. F. Purdy's b. f. *Merry Thought*, $260, 97 pounds (Brown)..... 3

Time—2:18¾.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

The steeple chase had entered *Oysterman*, *Eminence* and *Biddy Malone*. HUGH GAFFNEY rode the mare in place of GRIFFIN, and she was a better favorite in consequence. *Oysterman* sold for $1,200, *Biddy Malone* $700, and *Eminence* $200. The latter refused his second jump, and took no further part in the race. *Oysterman* led a dozen lengths over the jumps on making the first circuit; on the second, *Biddy Malone* closed the gap rapidly, collared *Oysterman*, laid with with him side by side over the remaining leaps, amid the acclamations of the spectators, the last one, the hurdle at the end of the grand stand, being taken simultaneously. *Oysterman* dwelled a moment, having hit the top rail somewhat, and Daly drawing away, won by the race, amid much excitement, by four lengths. Time—8:55. This race finished the meeting.

SIXTH RACE—STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP.

J. Donohue's br. m. Biddy Malone, 5 years, 144 pounds (Gaffney)..... 1
D. McDaniels' br. h. Oysterman, 6 years, 154 pounds (Welch)..... 2
E. Blake's b. m. Eminence, 4 years, 120 pounds (Henry)..... 3

Time—8:55.

Trotting at Prospect Park.

The first annual Agricultural Fair of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association closed yesterday. Premiums were awarded as follows: Class 19—Best saddle-horse, silver medal, to Mr. WALTERS; second premium to Mr. BRIER. Class 21—Best pair of mules, first premium to JOHN KELLY. Class 22—Best pair of ponies under fourteen hands, first premium to Mr. GEORGE HARTS; second to D. K. ROCKWELL. Class 23—Best matched pair road horses, first premium of a gold medal to Mr. MARVIN; second, a silver medal, to Mr. J. D. WILLIS.

At 1 P. M., the judges of the 2:36 race, which was commenced on Friday, called up the two horses who had to trot the decisive heat of the race, six having been previously trotted, and won 2d 5 4 3 3 3